Geo H Lovell

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TEMPERANCE.

For the Boston Recorder.

ALCOHOL NOT IN VEGETABLES.

Remarks of Mr. Sullivan's Letter.

. Editor,—I noticed in your paper of the 21st ome remarks on the subject of temperance, ex- from Mr. Sullivan's Letter. It is encouraging ell as pleasant, to see men of high standing and ex- re influence, advocating the principles of entire nence, and enlisting the whole weight of their cters in a cause which promises to dry up one fountain of public calamity and private woe. y friend of temperance will rejoice, that Mr. van has made such a public avowal of his senti- in relation to this important subject; but the re- alluded to, contain also some incorrect state- , which, if generally believed, would undoubtedly an unfavorable bearing on prejudiced minds.

The substance which we call *spirit*," says Mr. van, "is diffused by the operation of nature, gh most of the vegetable kingdom. It has differ- ualities, in different substances, though essential- same in all. As a constituent part of the veg- , it was intended for human nourishment. Men invented the means of *extracting* this spirit. Ex- ed and taken alone, it is adapted to destroy human ization and the *mind* of man, not less than his ical frame. Diffused through a certain quantity ater, it is made to resemble, though imperfectly, its al state; and there may be persons so constituted, be able to take a measured quantity, daily, gh a long life, without injury; and possibly it may essary to some persons."

w the truth is, that spirit is not found in any plant which we are acquainted. No botanist ever ed a flower, which smelt of rum; no chemist discovered a vegetable compound, which contain- It is not alcohol, which inspirits the horse that aten a peck of oats, any more than it is prussic which invigorates the man who has made a com- ble meal of beef-steak. True, the elements of h alcohol is composed, exist abundantly in every es of vegetable food; and so the elements of prus- id exist in every species of animal food, and the has just as good a right to be considered an ingre- in the natural aliment of man, as the former. If re to judge of substances, which are composed of same ultimate principles, combined in different rtions and in different modes, by each other, we swallow the most virulent poisons and think them less; for the oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, of starch is formed, form also the venom of the It is desirable that this subject should be well un- ood. If any point in philosophy is well establish- is, that chemical compounds differ essentially often entirely from each other, and from the ele- s of which they are made up. Hence, ardent spir- not *extracted* from the articles used in its manu- re, but is formed out of their constituent princi- and of course, is a *distinct* substance, possessing properties and new relations; and let no devo- f the bottle imagine, that by mingling his spirit water he is rendering it inoffensive or that he is ng it to resemble even imperfectly, the wholesome ment from which it was derived. It must be de- posed and its elements recombined, before such a can be produced. Even in wine, beer, and oth- rmented liquors, spirit exists as spirit and operates irit. This every tippler knows; and he knows that diluting his drams with water does not affect power of intoxication; it only renders their imme- operation on the stomach less violent.

he truth therefore is, that ardent spirit is no part of atural food of man; that no vegetable compounds in it; but that it may be formed from some of by peculiar chemical processes which change nature, and give them qualities entirely new and ct. After these processes are completed, it may racted, and separated from other matters by dis- on. It is an absolute poison; and it is extremely ful, whether any man in health can drink it, even oderate quantities, without *essential injury*. Cer- y it is hazardous and foolish to make the experi- ; and it should be remembered that he who dies a kard dies by suicide. Ardent spirit ought to be ined to the shelves of the apothecary and should be inistered with as much caution as any other reme- f equal power. To take it in sickness unadvised- folly; to take it in health at all, is madness.

indham, N. H. Jan. 8, 1832. M. Ward.

British and Foreign Temperance Society. following extract from the Minutes of the Committee of the and Foreign Temperance Society, has been received by the man of the N. Y. State Temperance Society, with other in- ng documents relative to the Temperance cause in England:—

London, August 23, 1831.

In reviewing the short visit paid by Dr. Hewit to country, the Committee cannot allow him to leave ithout the expression of their deep sense of the able services rendered by him, to the cause of hu- ity, as inseparably connected with the beneficial rations of Temperance Societies: services which not only been received with high satisfaction on unt of their obvious utility, in promoting the views is Society in Great Britain, but to which this Com- e attaches still greater importance as strengthen- and animating the disposition to harmonious co-op- on among the friends of Temperance in both hem- eres."

Resolved, that this committee gladly avails itself e kind offer of Dr. Hewit's future services as Cor- onding Secretary in the United States."

Resolved, that the following distinguished friends the cause of Temperance, be elected Honorary nbers of the British and Foreign Temperance So- : Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, Albany, N. York, ncellor of the State of N. York, and President of New York State Temperance Society; Rev. Jus- Edwards, D. D. Andover, Mass. Secretary of the erican Temperance Society; Rev. N. Hewit, D. Bridgeport, Conn. and John Tappan, Esq. Boston,

John Cappen,
Secretary British and Foreign Temp. Society.

ANTHONY BENEZET.

Anthony Benezet was one of the first advocates for abolition of the use of ardent spirits, that appeared ny country. He published in 1778, a pamphlet on subject. The following anecdote in reference to preparation of the tract, is extracted from a moir of the life of Benezet, by Roberts Vaux, page

Anthony Benezet was remarkable for his kind and descending manner towards persons much younger himself, especially if he perceived in their char- r any promise of usefulness. An interesting proof his humble though exalted disposition, is illustrated he notice he took of the late pious and excellent Ja- Lindley, when he was a youth. Lindley, to adopt own designation of himself, was a "stripling" when attended a yearly meeting of Friends, held at Phil- phia: his mind had been for some time much af- ed with an observation of the pernicious effects of ritous liquors, and he was anxious that *the religious ety to which he belonged, might cease to use, and vent any of its members from being instrumental in ufacturing or vending them.* He therefore rose and eloped his feelings to the assembly, in the energetic pathetic manner, for which he was remarkable. en the meeting adjourned, he observed a stranger sing through the crowd towards him, which hav- effected, he took him by the hand in the most af- ionate manner, and said, "my dear young friend, I very glad to hear thy voice on the subject of spir- itous liquors. I had much unity with thy concern, and hope that no discouragement may have been received from its not being further noticed; and now I want thee to go home and take dinner with me, having something further to say to thee on the subject." Lindley accepted the invitation, and after they had dined, Benezet introduced his guest into a little room used as a study, where he produced a manuscript work on the subject of spiritous liquors, in an unfinished state; he opened the book and laid it on a table before them saying, "this is a treatise which I have been for some time engaged in writing, on the subject of thy concern in meeting to-day; and now, if thou hast a mind to sit down, and write a paragraph or two, I will embody it in the work, and have it published."

RELIGIOUS.

For the Boston Recorder.

SABBATH ASSOCIATION IN SHEFFIELD, Ms.

Among the communications addressed to the General Agent, is the following from Rev. James Bradford, dated Dec. 5, 1831, which we copy almost entire.

Shortly after its reception, I read to my church and congregation what was published in the *Recorder* of the 7th of Sept. last, in relation to the doings of the Pastoral and General Association, concerning the sanctification of the Sabbath, and the address to ministers, &c. Not long before this I had preached two sermons to my people on the subject; but, it being one of the very first importance, it was again particularly brought before them in another discourse; and soon after *the pledge* was circulated and 215 names secured. It is not to be understood that this comparatively small number is all that can be obtained in this place; there are many who will readily, I doubt not, when the subject is fairly and judiciously presented, add their names to those already given.

In answer to some inquires in the Recorder of Nov. 16th, I would say, that I am persuaded the Sabbath is better observed here than formerly, not only by professors of religion and their families generally, but also by many that are not such; and, if I mistake not, the *recent movements* on this subject have produced, within a few months, visible good results. Since the formation of the General Sabbath Union in N. Y., the subject has been more frequently brought before my people in sermons preached, and publications read, than formerly; and for about two years past, we have observed the evening of the *third Monday* of each month as a season of prayer for the better sanctification of the Sabbath. At this meeting much has been read on the subject, our transgressions have been called to mind, our duty has been conversed upon and urged; and those at least who have regularly attended these meetings, have not been entirely uninfluenced. The church as a body, feel the vast importance of a strict observance of this day, and according to the rules they have adopted would not pass by a violation of it, without putting in exercise that discipline which the scriptures enjoin. Still there is not even among professors of religion, that strong jealousy for the honor of him who is the Lord of the Sabbath, which constrains them to *all* that purity of feeling, and fervor and fidelity in action concerning the sanctification of holy time, which there should be.

After alluding to occasional violation of the Sabbath by some who are not professors of religion, the writer adds,—

These things some lament, reprove, and plead with God to do away. O when will the time come that men every where will know, and feel and act as though they knew, that their interests for time and eternity, and everything dear as to their country and their posterity, both in a temporal and spiritual sense, were involved in the sanctification of the Sabbath!

The Lord bless you in all your efforts to aid this cause, and hasten the time when the whole land shall enjoy her Sabbaths!

This communication contains several things worthy of attention. *The subject of the Sabbath has been for years brought before the people in a variety of ways.* Have the pastors of *all* our churches done the same? We ask the question not to implicate any, but to fix the attention of all upon the importance of making the Sabbath a more frequent subject of discussion in the pulpit, and circulating through the community such publications as are best calculated to establish its claims and enforce its observance. The friends of the Sabbath ought to hear, and read, and think, and converse more on the subject. It does not generally occupy its proper place in their minds; and till it does, we cannot reasonably hope to see them making adequate efforts to promote its sanctification.

Efforts in behalf of the Sabbath have been apparently attended with happy results. So we may expect it will ever be. God is the guardian of this sacred day: we may hope for his smiles upon every sincere and well directed effort to secure its better observance. We have heard of no instance in which such an attempt has been made in vain: and should every pastor, and every friend of the Sabbath, take hold of the subject in real earnest, they would doubtless find comparatively few obstacles in the way of carrying the present plan into operation throughout the State.

There has been a monthly prayer meeting in behalf of the Sabbath. We could wish this example was imitated, by *all* our churches, or the Sabbath remembered more distinctly at the monthly Concert. It *ought* to be remembered more frequently in the sanctuary, and around the family altar, and in the closet.

The church have adopted rules of discipline that bring the Sabbath breaker to a prompt and strict account. So ought *all* our churches—but *do* they? Have they *any* definite rules of discipline on the subject?

Until the churches all awake to a holy, jealous guardianship of the Sabbath, and insist on a strict and blameless observance of it, we shall hope in vain to see it rescued from its present degradation, and restored to its proper influence on the community.

PRESBYTERIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY,

In connection with the American Education Society.

The Rev. William Patton of New York has been elected Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Education Society, in the place of the Rev. E. Cornelius, lately become Corresponding Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M.; and the Rev. John J. Owen, agent of the society, has been appointed Assistant Secretary.

The Presbyterian Education Society includes the following Branches and agencies. The officers mentioned devote their whole time to the concerns of the society, in their respective fields of labor.

1. Western Education Society, in the Western part of New-York, Rev. O. S. Hoyt, Utica, Secretary, and Rev. C. Eddy, Auburn, General Agent.
2. Western Reserve Branch, including Western Reserve in Ohio, and Michigan, Rev. Ansel R. Clark, Secretary and General Agent.
3. Western Agency, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. Franklin Y. Vail, Secretary and General Agent.
4. Indiana Education Society.
5. West Tennessee Agency, Maury County.
6. East Tennessee Agency, Maryville.

A permanent Agent will soon be appointed for the South Western portions of the United States, including the fields occupied by the last two agencies. Three agents, the Rev. B. Labarre, Rev. H. Little, and Rev. John M. Ellis have received appointments to labor in the west, for a part of the year.

The reports presented at the late Quarterly Meeting of the Directors in New York, exhibit a degree of prosperity in the operations of the society, especially in the west, which has hitherto been unexampled. As many as fifty young men, it is expected, will be placed on the funds of the Western Reserve Branch, alone, the present year. The East Tennesee Agency recently received twenty-two young men, and expect within a year to receive as many more. Revivals of religion are rapidly multiplying pious young men and preparing the way for a speedy and large increase of ministers of the gospel, especially in connection with the labors of Education societies: while the system of uniting manual labor with study is increasing the facilities for obtaining an education, with but small appropriations from benevolent funds, and with decided gain, as it respects vigor of body and mind.

The Presbyterian Education Society will be conducted on the same principles as heretofore; and the Directors animated by the cheering prospects which are opening before them, will urge on the work committed to them with untiring diligence, and a constant reliance on God for greater and greater success. All applications for aid, by candidates possessing the requisite character and qualifications, will be received, if made in conformity with the Rules of the Society.

Communications on general subjects may be addressed for the present, to the "Secretary of the Presbyterian Education Society," 144 Nassau street, New-York, and will receive prompt attention.

Donations of all kinds, and letters relating to pecuniary accounts should be sent to Oliver Wilcox, Esq. Treasurer, 144 Nassau street, New York.

☞ Editors of religious newspapers, are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion.

A HINT TO THEOLOGIANS.

I am indeed firmly persuaded, that no doctrine was ever widely diffused, among various nations through successive ages, and under different religions (such for instance, as the tenets of original sin and redemption, those fundamental articles of every known religion professing to have been *revealed*), which is not founded either in the nature of things, or in the necessities of human nature. Nay, the more strange and irreconcilable such a doctrine may appear to the understanding, the judgments of which are grounded on general rules abstracted from the world of the senses, the stronger is the presumption in its favor. For whatever satirists may say, or sciolists imagine, the human mind has no predilection for absurdity. I would even extend the principle (proportionately I mean) to sundry tenets, that from their strangeness or dangerous tendency, appear, only to be generally reprobated, as eclipses in the belief of barbarous tribes are to be frightened away by noises and execrations; but which rather resemble the luminary itself in this one respect, that after a longer or shorter interval of occultation, they are still found to re-emerge. It is these the re-appearance of which (nomine tantum mutato), from age to age, gives to eclesiastical history a deeper interest than that of romance and scarcely less wild, for every philosophic mind. I am far from asserting that such a doctrine (the Antinomian, for instance, or that of a latent mystical sense in the words of Scripture, according to Emanuel Swedenborg) shall be always the best possible, or not a distorted and dangerous, as well as partial, representation of the truth on which it is founded. For the same body casts strangely different shadows in different positions and different degrees of light. But I dare, and do affirm that it always does shadow some important truth, and from it derives its main influence over the faith of its adherents, obscure as their perception of this truth may be, and though they may themselves attribute their belief to the supernatural gifts of the founder, or the miracles by which his preaching had been accredited.

[*Coleridge.*

VIEWS OF REGENERATION.

From David Brainerd's account of his own Conversion.

I read Mr. Stoddard's Guide to Christ (which I trust was, in the hand of God, the happy means of my conversion) and my heart rose against the author; for though he told me my very heart all along under conviction, and seemed to be very beneficial to me in his directions; yet here he failed, he did not tell me any thing I could do, that would bring me to Christ, but left me as it were with a great gulf between me and Christ, without any direction to get through. For I was not yet effectually and experimentally taught, that there could be no way prescribed, whereby a natural man could, of his own strength, obtain that which is supernatural, and which the highest angel cannot give.

All this time the Spirit of God was powerfully at work with me; and I was inwardly pressed to relinquish all self-confidence, all hope of ever helping myself by any means whatsoever; and the conviction of my lost estate was sometimes so clear and manifest before my eyes, that it was as if it had been declared to me in so many words, "It is done, it is done, it is forever impossible to deliver yourself." But when I had as it were thrust away these views of myself at any time, I felt distressed to have the same discoveries of myself again; for I greatly feared being given over of God to final stupidity. When I thought of putting it off to *a more convenient season*, the conviction was so close and powerful with regard to the present time, that it was the best time, and probably the only time, that I dared not put it off. It was the sight of truth concerning myself, truth respecting my state, as a creature fallen and alienated from God, and that consequently could make no demands on God for mercy, but must subscribe to the absolute sovereignty of the Divine Being: the sight of the truth, I say, my soul shrank away from, and trembled to think of beholding. I saw it was so far from any goodness in me, to own myself spiritually dead, and destitute of all goodness, that on the contrary, my mouth would be forever stopped by it; and it looked as dreadful to me, to see myself, and the relation I stood in to God, as a sinner and a criminal, and he a great judge and sovereign, as it would be to a poor trembling creature, to venture off some high precipice. And hence I put it off for a minute or two, and tried for better circumstances to do it in; either I must read a passage or two, or pray first, or something of the like nature; or else put off my submission to God's sovereignty, with an objection, that I did not know how to submit.

But after a considerable time spent in such like exercises and distresses, one morning while I was walking in a solitary place as usual, I at once saw that all my contrivances and projections, to effect or procure deliverance and salvation for myself, were utterly in vain: I was brought quite to a stand, as finding myself totally lost. I had thought many times before, that the difficulties in my way were very great; but now I saw in another and very different light, that it was forever impossible for me to do any thing towards helping or delivering myself. I then thought of blaming myself, that I had not done more, and been more engaged, while I had opportunity (for it seemed now as if the season of doing was forever over and gone) but I instantly saw, that let me have done what I would, it would no more have tended to my helping myself than what I had done; that I had made all the pleas I ever could have made to all eternity; and that all my pleas were vain. The tumult that had been before in my mind, was now quieted; and I was something eased of that distress, which I felt while struggling against a sight of myself, and the divine sovereignty. I had the greatest certainty, that my state was forever miserable, for all that I could do; and wondered, and was almost astonished, that I had never been sensible of it before.

I continued, as I remember, in this state of mind, from Friday morning until the Sabbath evening following, July 12, 1739, when I was walking again in the same solitary place where I was brought to see myself lost and helpless (as was before mentioned) and here, in a mournful melancholy state, was attempting to pray; but found no heart to engage in that, or any other duty; my former concern, and exercise, and religious affections were now gone. I thought the Spirit of God had quite left me; but still was not distressed: Yet disconsolate, as if there was nothing in heaven or earth could make me happy. And having been thus endeavoring to pray (though being, as I thought, very stupid and senseless) for near half an hour, (and by this time the sun was about half an hour high, as I remember) then, as I was walking in a dark thick grove, unspeakable glory seemed to open to the view and apprehension of my soul: I do not mean any external brightness, for I saw no such thing; nor do I intend any imagination of a body of light, some where away in the third heavens, or any thing of that nature; but it was a new inward apprehension or view that I had of God, such as I never had before, nor any thing which had the least resemblance of it. I stood still, and wondered and admired! I knew that I never had seen before any thing comparable to it for excellency and beauty: It was widely different from all the conceptions that ever I had had of God, or things divine. I had no particular apprehension of any one person in the Trinity, either the Father, the Son, or the Holy Ghost; but it appeared to be divine glory that I then beheld: And my soul rejoiced with joy unspeakable, to see such a God, such a glorious divine Being; and I was inwardly pleased and satisfied that he should be God over all forever and ever. My soul was so captivated and delighted with the excellency, loveliness, greatness, and other perfections of God, that I was swallowed up in him; at least to that degree, that I had no thought (as I remember) at first, about my own salvation, and scarce reflected there was such a creature as myself.

At this time, the way of salvation opened to me with such infinite wisdom, suitableness and excellency that I wondered I should ever think of any other way of salvation; was amazed that I had not dropped my own contrivances, and complied with this lovely, blessed way before. If I could have been saved by my own duties, or any other way that I had formerly contrived, my whole soul would now have refused. I wondered that all the world did not see and comply with this way of salvation, entirely by the righteousness of Christ.

Christians are One.—Notwithstanding the many sub-divisions that are in the church, yet all the saints, as far as they are sanctified, are *one:* one in relation, one flock, one family, one building, one body, one bread, one by representation, one in image and likeness, of one inclination and disposition, one in their aims, one in their askings, one in amity and friendship, one interest, and one in their inheritance; nay, they are one in judgment and opinion; for though in some things they differ, yet those things in which they are agreed are many more, and much more considerable, than those in which they differ. They are all of a mind concerning sin, that it is the worst thing in the world; concerning Christ, that he is All in all; concerning the favor of God, that it is better than life; concerning the world, that it is vanity; concerning the word of God, that it is very precious.

Not our own.—We are accustomed from the prevalent feelings and language of our rebellious world to call our property and persons our own, without recognizing either as the work and gift of God: but with beings of greater illumination and clearer judgment, it is otherwise. They know that all they have, and all they are, is derived from another, and that for the use of all they are responsible. And were the highest seraph in Heaven to take up but one grain of sand, and to say 'This is mine, I am absolute owner of it and lord of it,' all Heaven would hold it an act of open and utter rebellion.

[*Schauffler.*

In Heaven those lively lineaments of the new creature all appear, which were much obscured before; every line of glory is conspicuous, every character legible.

[*Howe.*

When a man goes in the fullness of his strength upon any enterprize, how do his blood and spirits triumph before hand! But the strength of a man's spirit is unspeakably more; and that of the heaven-born man, is yet incomparably greater than the latter. Now when he shall go forth in his might to love God, and every act of praise shall be an act of power, done with a fullness of strength,—O what will be the pleasure that shall accompany this state of perfection! Perfect power and perfect pleasure are here met, and shall forever dwell together, and be always commensurate to one another.

[*id.*

THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

"Robinson's first views of church government partook of the severity of the Brownist system; but his mind was studiously open to conviction, and his intercourse with several devout scholars especially with his fellow-exile, Dr. Ames, led him to adopt some milder sentiments more in agreement with the temper of his mind. He did not deny the reformed churches to be true churches, nor object to associate with them in their worship; but he contended for the strict independence of every church with respect to external authority, whether civil or ecclesiastical. Advice might be received from any quarter, but to command was believed to be the exclusive province of the Redeemer. The Scriptures were regarded as the statute book, received from the hand of this invisible Sovereign, and were the only standard of appeal. This has ever been the leading maxim of the Independents, whose origin has been generally traced to the mind of Robinson."

"Rarely do we meet with such lucid proof of sincerity, as in the case of this once persecuted, and still caluminated people. No explanation of their conduct can be given apart from that which they themselves supply, a sacred sense of duty to their God. No other motive could have sustained them under sufferings so complicated and so protracted. Their state involved a relinquishment of every tie to earth, and what could have supported this, except that religion which includes a vigorous hold on the future and the eternal! In the state of degradation to which they were reduced, they had no sensible monuments of former greatness to cheer them with that melancholy pleasure which such objects never fail to inspire. The catholic exile could point to the most powerful nations as devoted to his faith, and as adorning it with all the earthly majesty that wealth or genius could supply. And even in those countries where its dominion had ceased, he could assert the extended possessions which imparted so much dignity to a new race of priests, to be possessions pertaining, of right to his communion, and could bid those splendid temples, or mouldering ruins, which connect the imagination with the ages far remote, to speak for the greatness of that empire which his creed had once possessed. Not so, these professors of a system so distinct from and so unlike, the kingdoms of this world. No nation had adopted their policy, and the clergy, even in the only spot of Europe where they could find an asylum, were frequently their persecutors.

"But they were not without reasons to assign in vindication of their conduct, nor without facts of preeminent grandeur to adduce in support of those peculiarities which had exposed them to so much obloquy and suffering. They could trace their favorite opinions to an antiquity with which the cathedral and the monastery had no alliance. They could find the parallel of their poverty, their reproaches, and their many wrongs, in the history of the great founder of christianity, and in the history of the men who were endowed by him with a greatness of nature which raised them far above the common level of humanity. As to the ascendancy of creeds, they could tell of centuries through which their own had maintained its ground against every conceivable kind of hostility, extending its triumphs as a system of truth, even in such circumstances, to the most distant nations. What it had done, in this respect, they were persuaded it would do again. It was their solemn conviction that the cause which in its own native strength had triumphed over the paganism of one empire, must prevail, in its appointed time, against the semi-paganism of that which had succeeded it. Through the first two centuries, their principles were those most generally recognized; and to the age of Constantine, Christianity was, as in their case, the religion of a people everywhere slandered and proscribed. They did not live to see their principles adopted by the most powerful states of the new world, and by many myriads of their countrymen; but they had their moments, in which they could anticipate a change even thus surprising, and in which they could brave any hazard, and apply themselves to any toil, with a view to promote it.

"*The first party in christendom to advocate the cause of religious liberty, we mean to advocate it fully and consistently, was this party of outcasts.* And because, in this respect, they were wiser than their generation, they were long despised by it."

The above paragraphs are from Vaughan's "Memorials of the Stuart Dynasty"—a work prepared with special reference to the flippant high-toryism of D'Israeli, but so rich in valuable facts and sound views as to render it well worth republication in this country. It is a national disgrace that while our presses are teeming with the veriest ephemeral trash that London affords, we have no reprints of this work of Vaughan, or of Grahame's invaluable history of the Colonies, or of Godwin's History of the Commonwealth.—Vaughan never forgets, as most writers seem to do, the difference between the Independents—who were the *true* Pilgrims, the founders of the *Plymouth* colony—and the Puritans. The views and doings of the latter are often most unjustly charged upon the former, even by our most distinguished American writers. The words Puritan and Independent are used as synonymous in the very able article in the last number of the North American Review, on Reform in England—and an apology is made for *both*, which is needed only by *one* of those classes of the pious and noble-minded.

The reader will notice the assertion in the last paragraph above quoted, which we print in italics. The author is a man of very uncommon learning and research in the department of English ecclesiastical history, as is evident from his Life of Wycliffe, and the work here quoted; and does not hazard such language without sufficient reason. We hope it may excite inquiry. It will be found that the Pilgrims were wiser on that point than some of their descendants, and—we must say it, although we write in Boston—than some of their *neighbors*.

ADVICE TO AN INFIDEL.

The Bible makes certain assumptions concerning the hearts of those to whom it addresses its truths, which they would do well to consider before they reject its authority. It assumes the point that religious truth is of a peculiar character, and can only be seen (effectually) by those who first know their own hearts. It tells you frankly, that you must look at it through a peculiar medium; and whether that medium be true, is a kind of previous question. *The Son of Man came to seek and to save that* which was lost. This is a fundamental truth of revelation. It is addressed to guilty creatures, all whose feelings are braced against the tendency of its doctrines and the purity of its precepts. It is like a code of laws sent to a collection of prisoners in jail. If it is rejected, we are told explicitly the reason of it.—*This is the condemnation* (i. e. of those who reject the gospel) *that light has come into the world, and that men love darkness rather than light,* because their deeds are evil. Again it is said—*If our gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost; in whom the God of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the light of the glorious gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine unto them.* Such, then, are the assumptions of the Bible. It assumes the point that man is guilty, and that his heart blinds his understanding, if he rejects the gospel. This point, then, is first to be considered by every one who disbelieves revelation.

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Let us take the case hypothetically. Let us suppose that God governs; and that the principles of his kingdom are obedience to his will. A being so great and good should be loved; and this is the only conceivable principle of true virtue. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, soul, and strength, must be what such a being requires. Now if this is the foundation of virtue, it is not hard to see the total want of this principle in the heart of man. It is a broad fact which any man may see who studies his heart. If you have a depraved heart, it would be the wildest of all pretences to deny that it has governed you in your religious views. It is one of the principles in your compound; and if you ever find truth, you must watch its influence with the most jealous care.

My advice then, to you, my friend, is, when you next go to retirement, to take the New Testament and read, remembering the following things:—You are a frail creature, a dependent creature; and you are not sufficient for your own happiness. This world is passing; and all its pursuits and pleasures must shortly cease. You are soon to make the great experiment whether the soul is immortal, and whether there is a God to judge your deeds. Remember that the Bible charges your blindness to its truths to one single cause—It is *because your deeds are evil;* and remember that evil deeds are as much thoughts and actings of the heart as the most visible outward work. Here rests the whole question; here you and revelation are at issue. It solemnly charges you with pride, insensibility, selfishness, love of the world, love of pleasure, opposition to God, and aversion to his holiest truths; and it says, with great emphasis, that these principles have acted on you (however secretly) every moment. The question is reduced to a very simple one—Is this account of your heart just? Are you sure that there is nothing *there*, which has led you from truth? Can you deny the charge, and maintain the point before God? I do not ask you to examine revelation by diving into mysteries; I only ask you *to know yourself*.

"Ask thine own heart, and nothing is so plain."

[*Rev. L. Withington.*

THE ECONOMY OF MISSIONARY EFFORT.

A man proposes to give something in aid of the missionary enterprise; and he calculates to give a dollar. But he wishes to live as well as he has done; and also to give his usual support to the gospel in his own town. This dollar therefore is not to be saved, it is to be earned. He exerts himself consequently and raises an additional quantity of corn, and sends two bushels more to market. The same thing is done by 10,000 other individuals; and here 20,000 extra bushels of corn are raised, and sent into the market; and the merchants who buy it, make some profit by the sale of it, and support their families, and give employment and support to other families. And in addition to this, 500 families are fed by this corn, and are enabled to pursue productive mechanical business; when, if it were not thus raised, a part of them must cultivate the soil to supply the deficiency of food. If the dollar were gained merely by self-denial; merely by buying less tea and sugar, less cotton and woolen cloth; then nothing is gained; and perhaps to the whole community, the growers and sellers of these articles receive less support; though a proportionably greater support is given to printers, school teachers and ministers. But I believe that in general the dollar is not thus saved; it is earned. And I think I can assure our political economists, that what is paid in our country to Benevolent Societies tends directly to enrich it. I have a farm and a tenant upon it; and by agreement he pays me a certain rent. He needs but little for his family, attempts

to raise but little; and therefore cultivates the land only carelessly; and makes no improvement. But he is induced to subscribe largely to some benevolent object: and now he must have more produce to send to market to raise the sum he has promised; and therefore he must attend to his farm more carefully; and it begins to improve; and the additional quantity of produce he has thrown into the market, as it passes from one to another, increases business, and helps to supply an additional population, and thus the country is enriched. [*Christian Mirror.*

INTELLIGENCE.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENEVA.

The New York papers of Saturday contain some notices respecting Geneva, that will be generally interesting. A very intelligent correspondent of the Observer says:

You are not ignorant that the *Academy of Geneva*, which was once celebrated for the instructions of Calvin, Theodore de Beza, Pictet and many other eminent Christian teachers, has been for several years under the control of Socinians. Some of the professors are *neologists*, who reject the Gospel almost entirely; and one of them, *M. Chenevière*, has at last published various writings, in which the lowest Socinianism is openly taught. But thanks be to God, some Chistians of distinguished piety and learning, have united themselves to found at Geneva, a new *theological school*, in which are to be taught the true doctrines of the Gospel. The principal founders of this establishment, are the three distinguished pastors, Messrs. *Gaussen, Galland* and *Merle d'Aubigne*. They are the authors of several publications, which evince the purity of their faith, and the sincerity of their zeal for the cause of Jesus Christ. In a pamphlet just issued by them, they announce that they will open *a school of theology*, since the Gospel of the Saviour is no longer taught in the Academy, and they invite the young men of all Christian denominations to resort to them and imbibe a pure and complete faith in the vital doctrines of Christianity. This enterprise is of high importance, not only for Geneva and all Switzerland, but also for the reformed church of France.

One of my friends writes me from Geneva, that the *company of pastors*, which includes many advocates of Socinianism, are exasperated at the founders of the *theological school*, and that they have applied to the council of state of Geneva, to depose from the pastoral office Messrs. Gaussen and Galland. Perhaps it will be for the good of the church that this separation should take place.

The Rev. Mr. Proudfit of Newburyport, who has just returned from Europe, made some statements on this subject at New York last week, of which the Evangelist furnishes the following account:

Some pious brethren at Geneva have projected a school at that place; but their numbers are small, and their means straitened, so that they are compelled to look to their brethren elsewhere for aid. They have the requisite buildings and library; and the teachers have at present, the means of support. But they want means for supporting indigent young men in their preparation. It is supposed that $150 to $200 a year, will support one young man. The teachers are M. Gaussen, Pastor, and M M. Galland, and Merle d'Aubigne, ministers. The other members of the committee are men of respectability. They profess to teach the gospel, as presented in the confessions of the reformed churches of Holland, England, Scotland, France and Germany. Mr. Proudfit manifested much interest in this plan of preparing evangelical preachers for France, and hoped something would be done, both to aid in educating pious young men to be found there, and also to send out a few of our best young men to complete their education at Geneva, with the design of devoting themselves to France. He considered that nation as in a most interesting state to receive the gospel. Popery was despised. There was no religion. Morals were very bad, and considerate men were ready to welcome any thing that would stay the progress of misrule and corruption.—Their public affairs were felt to be unsettled, the present government had few friends; and though it was not probable that other changes would be accompanied with bloodshed, yet they must come.

Much interest was felt by the meeting, and it was proposed that an attempt should be made to raise $10,000 for the use of this infant seminary. A committee was appointed to manage the funds with discretion. The committee are Dr. Spring, Messrs. Wilder and A. Tappan, Dr. Cornelius, Mr. E. Lord, Rev. A. Peters, and J. C. Brigham.

The following is from the same paper:

We find in the *Archives du Christianisme*, for November, an account of a persecution instituted by the Company of Pastors, and the Consistory of Geneva, against the evangelical ministers of that city, Messrs. Gaussen, Galland, and Merle d'Aubigne. The publication of the documents of the Evangelical Society, spoken of by Mr Proudfit, excited the strongest emotions in the Company of Pastors. On the 30th of September, the company passed an ordinance, declaring the conduct of these gentlemen in relation to the Evangelical Society, to be a violation of their duties, and calling on the Consistory to pass an act deposing Mr. Gaussen from his place as pastor, and interdicting both him and the ministers, Merle d'Aubigne and Galland, from all their functions in the churches and chapels of the Canton.

When the matter came before the Consistory, these gentlemen demanded a written copy of the decree of the Company, a specification of the charges against them, and the law on which the proceeding was grounded. An eloquent appeal was made on the subject, showing that even Luther was allowed this privilege by the papal legate.

To this the only reply was, "We have nothing more to communicate." Says the Archives, "It is impossible to doubt the issue of this deplorable affair. The injustice of refusing to communicate to the accused the particulars of their accusation, is equal to ten condemnations. In effect, the Consistory have confirmed in full the decree of the Company, which by a rare combination, is found to unite in itself the party, accuser and judge!"

The decree must necessarily be submitted to the council of State, for final ratification. And the writer in the Archives expresses his full confidence that the Council is composed of men who are not blind with passion, and who will respect law and justice, and will promptly refuse their sanction to the doings of the Consistory. But, this is to be seen.

"We enter into these details," says he "partly because they are of great importance in the history of the church in our days. A reform has commenced in the church of Geneva, and it will accomplish itself, in spite of its adversaries, and *by* its adversaries."

REVIVALS.

KENSINGTON, Pa.

The following is from a Letter addressed to the Editor of the Philadelphian by the Rev. George Chandler, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Kensington, Philadelphia Co. Pa., dated Dec. 29, 1831.

Last spring there were some indications that the Lord was about to visit this church with reviving influences, but the results did not meet our raised expectations. During the whole summer the church was in a cold and stupid condition. Our prayer meetings were thinly attended, and leanness was in my own soul. Nothing very striking appeared in our meetings, either on the Sabbath or in our prayer meetings, until the 9th of November. In the latter part of October, I felt a good deal of uneasiness of conscience in consequence of some things which had been said by a father in the ministry, about our coldness and deadness as a church. The more I pondered on our condition, the more I felt the necessity, of making vastly greater exertions, than I had ever yet made, in order to clear my skirts of the blood of souls. These feelings received a considerable impulse at the usual prayer meeting which was held on the evening of the 9th of November. The Rev. Charles W. Shultz, of the German Reformed Church, who has been much with us, and who is a missionary of the City Mission, was present at that meeting, and related some things which had just taken place in brother Patterson's church. From that time the spirit of prayer evidently was shed down upon us. The next morning we commenced a prayer meeting at six o'clock, and continued it from day to day at that hour for one month. We held meetings also for preaching, exhortation, and religious conversation, almost every evening for the same length of time. Every sermon from the above date seemed to be accompanied with the influence of the Holy Ghost.

Sabbath, Nov. 13th, will long be remembered as a day of God's power among us. I preached in the forenoon from 1 Kings xviii. 21, on the folly, wickedness and ruin of irresolution on the subject of religion. The Spirit of God evidently accompanied the word preached; Christians were revived, sinners alarmed. From this time the meetings became very thronged;—and after the usual services were closed there was a great indisposition to separate; insomuch that we frequently conversed and prayed with the people for half an hour or more, and then would have to say, that it was time to retire. Among the anxious were some who had been professors for years, and who now relinquished their hopes. So strong was the religious feeling among us now, that it was thought advisable to observe a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. Thursday, Nov. 24th, was set apart for that service. The day was spent in religious services from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening. The number that attended the services was large, especially in the evening. The subject of a four-days meeting had been suggested repeatedly, but no movement was made in reference to it, for several reasons; principally because I thought as a church, we were not prepared for such a service. But now the time had arrived, when I believed we were called upon to appoint such a meeting; and arrangements were made for that purpose. It was commenced on Thursday, Dec. 1st, and continued till Sabbath evening, Dec. 4th.

The audiences during the three first days in the day time, were more numerous than we had anticipated, and in the evenings the house was filled with attentive hearers, not a few of whom were prayerful and inquiring. During this protracted meeting about seventy took the anxious seats; the greater part of whom have expressed a hope of a change of heart. The last day of the meeting the house was crowded more than on any previous day, and the people seemed to devour the word as it was preached. During this special season for worship, there were four prayer meetings and three public services daily. The preachers during this meeting were brethren from the city.

We continued our prayer meetings in the morning at 6 o'clock, and our evening services every evening until the severe cold weather, and the prevalence of the influenza rendered it impracticable or imprudent to do so any longer. We held no communion service during the protracted meeting. Last Sabbath, Dec. 25th, was our regular communion season, when 41 persons were added to the church by profession. Among the number added, were eight of our Sunday School Teachers, one Sunday School Scholar, and two members of my Bible Class. Twenty three of the number were heads of families.

EASTON, Pa.

Since the beginning of last fall, our meetings have continued to increase in numbers and in interest. As the fruits of these unwontedly solemn seasons, we have just admitted into the visible f llowship of the people of God, *thirty-four* individuals, making the number of forty-four in the last three months. [*Presbyterian.*

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga.

One hundred and seventy-four have been added to the church here, and many have joined adjacent churches. At our last meeting which was our communion, we had a gracious time. The dividing line had been crossed and nearly a hundred communed with us who were never before allowed to approach the Lord's table. It was a communion indeed; husbands and wives, parents and children, pastor and people, who had long been separated were now sitting together and commemorating the death of their blessed Lord.—A similar revival has been going on at Sugar Creek in Morgan county under the instrumentality of Br. Davis, at which place he has baptized 107 persons, all of whom were added to one church. He attends four churches at which he has baptized more than 400 in less than three m nths. [*Christian Index.*

ALBANY 4TH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Has within these few weeks past presented a scene of very precious interest. More than one hundred, we understand, have been enumerated as hopeful subjects of renewing grace. The protracted meeting appears to have been greatly blessed, to the promotion of the revival. Previous to its commencement there had been a few cases of conversion; and it has left upon the minds of the congregation a continued solemnity. [*W. Recorder.*

WEST COVENTRY, CHENANGO Co. N. Y.

The revival (says Rev. Mr. Hoyt) has extended to different ages and classes; though a larger proportion of the middle aged and youth have been the subjects of it than others. As the fruits of it, not much short of two hundred have been hopefully converted to God, within the bounds of the town. Fifty-eight have joined the 2d church, of which I have the care. Five others have been examined. A considerable number have united with the 1st church; also, with the Baptist and Methodist churches. More than sixty family altars have been erected; my Bible class is more than doubled; religious meetings are multiplied and rendered interesting. The temperance society has received a new impulse. It now enrols, as I am informed, about two hundred and seventy members. Opposition is dying before it. In fine, the revival has spread a new aspect over the community; changing many minds, gladdening many hearts. [*id.*

WAPPING, Ct.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Henry Morris to the Editor of the Connecticut Observer.

Wapping was settled by a few families from the first Society in East Windsor more than eighty years since, but although its location is pleasant, its fields are fertile, and its climate healthy, it had remained until a recent date a moral waste. Efforts it is true had been made by individuals at different times to form a church, houses of public worship had been erected, and ministers, had been employed to preach the Gospel. But these exertions were for several reasons unsuccessful. There has not formerly been sufficient unity among the inhabitants of this Parish to complete their meetinghouses, even, or to support the Gospel more than six months in a year. The first house erected for public worship was not lathed, and the windows in the gallery were filled in with plank. The floors were made of loose boards, the seats of rude materials, and the pulpit was a temporary construction, with a pillar for a cushion. This building became so much decayed that it was finally pulled down by some young men in the night. Another building was erected, which has stood more than thirty years in an unfinished state. It was not even lathed until Sept. 19, 1829. It will probably be completed this winter.

A revival of religion which occurred in one of the School districts near the close of the year 1828, prepared the way for the formation of a church, and the employment of a minister to labor steadily in the Parish.

A council of ministers was convened here Feb. 2, 1830, and a church of twenty-eight members was organized, including five males and twenty-three females. Since that time, forty-six persons have been received into its fellowship, five by letter, and forty-one by profession. Two thirds of the members are in the prime of life, and a considerable number of them are young people under 25 years of age.

The cause of Temperance is making a delightful progress, and with the Gospel is effecting a thorough reformation in the manners and habits of the people. The Church stands on the list of Temperance churches. It admits none to its fellowship who habitually use, vend or distil ardent spirits.—There are three interesting Bible Classes, a flourishing Sabbath School, and a distribution of Tracts made throughout the parish once in two months. The Lord's Supper is administered once in two months, a day of fasting and prayer is observed previous to the communion, and a church prayer meeting is attended every Sabbath evening.

The protracted meeting held in this parish, which commenced Aug. 30, and continued six days, effected incalculable good. It is believed that more than twenty persons indulged hope during its continuance, and more than thirty within a few weeks after it was closed. A large number of the converts were males, and several of them are the heads of families. As many as eight or ten family altars have been erected. Individuals who were present from other parishes in this town, received salutary impressions, and returned to their own churches, favored with the presence of the Holy Spirit. They have since been instrumental in some measure of effecting revivals in their own congregations. Twenty-six as the fruits of this revival have united with the Church.

SOUTH CONGREGATINAL CHURCH, HARTFORD.

A protracted meeting has been held in this church the present week. Meetings for prayer and for public worship have been attended morning, afternoon and evening. The sermons have been by Rev. Dr. Porter of Farmington, Rev. Mr. Tyler, of Middletown, Rev. Mr. Hickok of Litchfield, Rev. Mr. Beecher, President of Illinois College, and Rev. Dr. Hawes of this city. Many have attended from the neighboring towns, and a good impression seems to have been produced by the services. [*Ct. Obs.*

POMFRET, Ct.

By a letter from Rev. Mr. Benedict, the Pastor of the Congregational Society in Pomfret, we learn that "between fifty and sixty have recently indulged the Christian hope" in his congregation. [*id.*

WILLIAMSTOWN, Vt.

Rev. Joel Davis writes the Editors of the Chronicle, Jan. 4th, 1832, as follows.

The church appointed a protracted meeting, to commence the last Tuesday in August. Previous to the commencement of this meeting, from 10 to 20 had obtained a hope. That meeting we consider to have been of great utility. Forty-seven have been added to the Congregational church, two of this number by letter. The other societies in this place have been favored with a like blessing, but to what extent I am not able to state. Christians feel that this is the work of the Lord, and to his name be all the glory.

CANDIA, N. H.

There has been a pleasing attention to religion in the Congregational Church and Society in Candia for about one year and a half. During the fall and winter, 1830—31, about 30 were added to the Church by profession.—In Oct. 1831, a protracted meeting was holden, to the great joy and edification of Christians present, and to the lasting good of many then unconverted, as we trust.—Jan. 1, 1832, 34 were added to the Church by profession,—several more are expected to come forward and unite with the Church, who now indulge hopes of pardoning mercy;—and many we believe are still anxious about their souls, who yet remain without that hope which is an anchor to the soul. [*Obs.*

BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1832.

VIEWS OF REGENERATION.

All *truth* relating to the origin and progress of the life in Christ, must, from the nature of the case, be coincident with, and susceptible of illustration from, Christian experience. We have thought it might be useful to some readers, to furnish, as we have done under the title of "Views of Regeneration," a few extracts that may throw light on disputed points relating to the new birth. In making the selections we have had in view inquiries like the following:

Whether it does not seem to be the great object of the Spirit's influences antecedent to the conversion of the sinner, to lead him to see the *law holy, and the commandment holy, and just, and good;* but himself *carnal, sold under sin—dead in trespasses and sins* to bring him in the language of Brainerd—'quite to a stand, as finding himself totally *lost?*'—and whether, in addressing the impenitent, a course ought not to be pursued, tending to the same result?

Whether Brainerd ever passed the "great gulf" that Mr. Stoddard's "Guide" left between him and Christ? Whether he has left any description of the way over? Whether in fact any Christian teacher was ever able to throw a bridge across that "gulf," or to tell the sinner any more about it than Mr. Stoddard did?

Whether the regenerative act be not a MYSTERY, "that passeth all understanding"—an act which one cannot describe to another, or even understand himself, after having been the subject of it—an act to which human consciousness does not reach?

Whether our Saviour did not communicate the truth on this subject, to Nicodemus, as far as it is communicable by human language, when he announced the new birth in connexion and comparison with an analogous fact (John III. 6), and then said, in substance (v. 8.) that it is not a matter of direct consciousness or sensible experience, but must be *inferred* from its effects?

PRESENT STATE OF FRANCE.

The following are additional extracts from the article of which we published part two weeks ago. We invite special attention to the paragraphs respecting the periodical press, which ought to be nearer the truth than they are. The author was led into error by the fact that some of our religious papers have a larger circulation than any political ones. If we are not misinformed, so vile a thing as the "Trumpet" has a wider circulation than any paper of salutary tendency in New England.

Translated for the Boston Recorder, from the Paris "Archives du Christianisme."

Some individuals of superior minds have come to understand our actual situation. They see the want of fixed principles in the middle class, as the basis of liberty among us, and are anxious to supply that want. But their hope of regenerating the country by the influence of a political system seems to me to be evidently founded on error. In the heads of a small number of thinking men, their theories may be combined with much practical wisdom: all the wheel-work of their system may move on with perfect order, and the different forces doubtless be perfectly balanced. But the mass of men are not learned in law and politics. They may perhaps be able to see some of the nearest links in the political chain; but, as a whole, it is altogether beyond their reach, and they trouble themselves very little about it. Besides, to give fixed principles and virtuous habits to a large class of men who have generally less knowledge than power, an influence is necessary that shall act directly on each individual; and such an influence these speculations can never exert. It is from a generous impulse, doubtless, that an attempt is made to overcome personal interest and selfish ambition by dint of a politico-economical theory; I readily yield it the homage due to a day-dream of well-meaning men; but we ought to be aware that it is only a day-dream—as recent experience has sufficiently proved.

The schemes of these theorists aside, then, there remains but one powerful means of regenerating the national character—that is, the GOSPEL.—But let us beware! some persons, still led astray, after all our bitter experience, by the sophisms of the *Contrat Social*, attribute an imaginary influence to certain speculative notions, which they call *natural religion*—one of the blindest and most fatal delusions that ever entered the mind of man. Everybody, almost, acknowledges a First Cause and a future life; but what is the result? —two or three dead notions in the brain, and nothing more! They are no more *religion* than a dead body is a *man*. These pretended philosophers believe in God as the mathematician does in a geometrical theorem; it is a truth of the intellect; but it has no likeness to moral sentiment, and still less is it a principle of action. The great conceptions of a holy and just God and of a life beyond the grave, never influence them, either as impulses or as obstacles. Strictly speaking the articles of their faith are but the premises of a sylogism, from which they carefully avoid deducing the legitimate conclusions. For proof of this I refer to the history of the last forty years. Deism has been upon the stage; this religion of fruitless words and a lifeless faith has had the best opportunity to display its power; it may be known by its works. I am only astonished that there are still men blind enough to expect from it, social order, wisdom, and security. Have they forgotten that the Convention voted in favor of the existence of a *Supreme Being*, and that the members of the Directory were *Theophilanthropists!*

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There were in the British Parliament some members who sincerely believed the truths of the Gospel, and who often chose as the organ of their sentiments the pious Wilberforce. These faithful Christians were members of no *party*; they did not vote regularly either with the ministry or with the opposition. They supported any proposition that seemed just and useful—no matter which side of the house it came from; and no power or party could win or frown them from their opposition to measures that they thought wrong or pernicious. Their aim was altogether above any questions of men or of office: they were devoted to justice, to liberty, to the well-being of the people. All sorts of parties, from the high tory to the mad radical, exhausted their powers of ridicule against this feeble minority, that stood as the representatives in Parliament, of religion and political honesty; but feeble and ridiculed as it was, its influence was evident and indisputable. Their opponents of all parties paid extorted homage to the character of men who asked nothing for themselves, but evidently aimed solely at the public good. No speaker of any respectability dared to hint a suspicion of their honesty and sincerity. They might be contradicted, but not criminated; they found antagonists, but no accusers. It was felt that they were guided by invariable principles, having their root in religious faith; and that their rule of action was infinitely above the political schemes of either ministry or opposition. And when their voice was heard amid the agitations of animated debate, its influence was seen in that noble ascendency which eloquence gains sometimes, but which VIRTUE always commands.

Now suppose that, instead of a minority, consisting of a few members only, the disciples of Christ had constituted a majority of Parliament. Or rather suppose that we had in France a majority of that character, not only in our legislative bodies, but throughout the most influential class in the nation —what a change would result, in our social condition! Instead of ever-changing personal interests, we should see fixed and invariable principles; instead of ungoverned passion, hanging over us like the sword of Damocles, maxims of right and justice would manifest their influence. We should possess, as a people, whatever is requisite for the maintenance of order and the progress of liberty.

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What are we striving after? The maintenance and development of free institutions, which must necessarily diminish the influence of power, and take from *the law of fear* its strength. We must therefore cherish and strengthen *the law of love*. To wish for the establishment of free institutions among men whose only inspiration is that of selfishness, and who are ever sacrificing the interests of the community to those of individuals and families, is to wish for the *end* without the *means*—which is alike preposterous in morals and in logic. Point us, then, to any other power than that of the Gospel, which can conquer this fatal selfishness that constantly threatens to dash our hopes; show us any other means of exciting and preserving in the heart the law of love. If you cannot, then acknowledge that we must choose one of these two things: the empire of *force* must be reestablished and personal ambition restrained by fear; or we must welcome the Gospel, and have recourse to its influence to inspire our citizens with generous and patriotic feelings to bring them under the dominion of the law of love. Between force and the Gospel, fear and love, as ruling powers, you will seek in vain for a medium—as the bloody pages of our late history abundantly prove.

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Hence [from the political direction which the love of excitment has taken] has resulted an insatiable desire of change. Formerly changes were made for the sake of improvement; now simply for their own sake. Fearful experiments are made on the body politic without any hesitation, if but *excitement* can be obtained by them. And as it is easy to mistake the blind desires of a diseased heart for the real wants of the country, there are multitudes ready to destroy all existing institutions for the sole purpose of substituting some wild day-dream of their own.

What remedy have we for this state of things? Force is of no avail; for it is with political as with material obstacles —to compress a resisting body is not to destroy its action, but to increase its energy. Must we then change and change again, continually? It would be death. What then? Wait till the fever shall burn itself out? We have waited for half a century, and are now just where we were in '89. But may not the Gospel, forgotten and despised as it is, supply the very influence that we want? I submit for the consideration of enlightened men the following lines, written by the most profound thinker that ever France produced: "It is one of the wonders of Christianity, says Pascal, to reconcile man to himself by reconciling him to God; to render self-knowledge tolerable, and to make solitude and repose generally more pleasant than the excitements of business and of society."

I will add, that this reconciliation of the Christian to himself and to God, reconciles him also to external circumstances so far as they are conformed to the principles of justice and morality. The peace and quiet that he finds within spreads itself over all around him; and he is never led away by that sad fruit of an empty and dissatisfied heart—an irrational love of change. His love of liberty is strong, because liberty is an imperative demand of his religious faith; but his love of peace, of law, of stability, is no less strong—everything in himself—his faith, his affections, his conduct, his desires, his hopes—being peaceful and firm. The same cause has produced like effects everywhere: among the dissenters in Switzerland, and in all the evangelical communions of England and the United States. The true disciples of Christ have been the most determined opposers of all abuses, privileges, &c., inconsistent with the principles of liberty; and at the same time the firmest friends of peace and good order.

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A comparison of the French periodical press with that of the United States furnishes decisive proof of the truth of these remarks. Among us the journals most extensively circulated are filled with political matter exclusively, and that too of the most exciting character; they are in an absolute rage on questions of mere personal bearing; they undermine the foundations of all social order at the imminent risk of bringing the whole fabric down upon our heads. It seems to them quite out of place, and absurd and ridiculous even, to discuss in their vast columns any subject of morals or of religious philosophy. In America, on the contrary, the Editors of the most influential papers make education, morals, and religion their prominent topics. Bible Societies, Sunday Schools, foreign and domestic missions, and the progress of temperance, are leading matters of intelligence and discussion; and political questions and events are generally considered only in relation to the general interests of morals and civilization.

This state of the press in the two countries is the result of religion in one and the want of it in the other. In France most of those who read newspapers are destitute of those large and generous views which Christianity supplies, and understand no language but that of interest, personality, and passion; they are interested only in questions relating to and to *office*. Religion, practical piety, the duties of olence, popular education, the maxims and the mode ought to guide and govern us in life—to talk of such is to them the dullest of sermonizing. In the United there is a Christian public that demands just what is by the unchristian. They want information on sub serious and practical import—light in regard to the nent interests of humanity—directions respecting may enlarge the mind, purify the life, elevate the in a word render them better and happier.

From this contrast there results another, viz. the French periodical press is generally a source of disgu tation, discord, and violence; while that of America is erful means of improvement in the national manners, lization, and in the social and domestic virtues. Mos papers are fire-brands; those of America, lamps—fe ference resulting entirely from religion, the influen which is dominant in the latter, but hardly felt in mer country. Statesmen! I ask yet again what also you have for the GOSPEL?

We may remain blind for yet awhile, perhaps fo than one generation, to the absolute necessity of the re ing among us, of Christian faith; but blindness is a mel resort, and would in this case be fatal. An individ millions of individuals may deceive themselves, but no loss will falsehood continue to be falsehood and to b own bitter fruits. While lying prophets cry, *Peace!* the whole nation urges on towards a precipice; must come a time when it shall pass away, like a dr the night, with its laws, its manners, its independen its hopes. The nations around it shall seek for it *its place shall know it no more forever!* Great shall this be *our* destiny? Shall France become Minor,—smitten with a curse, like her, for having a Christianity? and shall nothing but the vast and fragments of her skeleton remain, to tell the travelle some remote part of the world how the Eternal *those who forsake Him?* Oh no! may beautiful heretofore so often miraculously saved from imminen come forth at length from the shadow of death that her; may she seek from the religion of Christ the gift and permanent institutions—the gift of principles, laws, CITIZENS; and above the words, "*liberty, order*," may she inscribe on her national flag, to till time shall be no longer, "THE GOSPEL!"

PRISON DISCIPLINE.—The 6th Annual Report Prison Discipline Society is just published. As a copi stract appeared in this paper soon after the annual me it is hardly necessary to say that it is full of facts deserves the serious attention of patriots, philanthro and Christians. On the subject of *imprisonment for* it is the best document extant;—while it furnishes also evidence that the Society has been active and effic other departments of inquiry and effort, and has bef vast and most interesting and important field of labor.

AMERICAN ANNALS OF EDUCATION AND INS TION.—This Journal appears now semi-monthly, fo ing, in a year, about the same quantity of matter, and same price, as heretofore. Twenty of the numbers voted to intelligence and the shorter articles,—the ones being published in those for the 1st of January, July, and October. These four numbers are to contai 80 to 100 pages each, while the intermediate ones co but a single sheet. The friends of education in this have abundant reason to congratulate themselves in th session of a Journal under the management of a man qualified as Mr. Woodbridge. Suppose they had been led together to elect an editor by ballot—who would had more votes?

SCIENTIFIC TRACTS.—Twenty-four numbers w lished annually, at $1,50, by Messrs. Carter, Hendee Babcock. Mr. Holbrook, the original projector and is absent; but his place is evidently supplied by some every way qualified to sustain and increase the intere value of the series. The subjects of some of the last bers are—Life of Columbus—Character of Colum Properties and Functions of organized Beings—Man, Ph ly considered—Whale Fishery—Military Projectiles tricity—Rail Roads.

SPIRITUAL SONGS.—Our musical friends tell us th music in this periodical evinces as much judgment, taste, and true Christian feeling, as the poetry. If so it be welcomed everywhere. The Editors are Messrs. T Hastings of Utica, and Lowell Mason, of this city.

JUVENILE RAMBLER.—This is a neat little *school paper*, published by Allen and Goddard of this city, promises to be attractive and useful.

SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—The annual meet the Boston Seamen's Friend Society was holden at th iner's Church, Fort Hill, on Wednesday evening, Ja Officers for the present year: Hon. PLINY CUTLER, Pres —William Worthington, Esq. V. President—Mr. Micah Simpson, Treasurer—Samuel H. Walley Jr. Esq. Secr

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—At a meeting of the of Overseers on Thursday last, the REV. DR. JENK elected a member, to fill the vacancy occasioned by t tirement of Mr. Palfrey. On the 2d ballot, Dr. Jenk 31 votes, Rev. Mr. Lamson 17—Rev. Mr. Flint 2— Mr. Barrett 1.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—We are unable to supply new s bers with the *first* number of the present volume, although we ed several hundred more copies than we had orders for at th

ORDINATIONS, &c.

Ordained, in Braintree, Ms., on Wednesday, Dec Rev. EDWARDS A. PARK, as Colleague Pastor with Richard S. Storrs. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr kins of Braintree; Sermon by Rev. Dr. Park of Stough Ordaining Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gile of Milton; Ch Rev. Mr. Storrs; Right hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr of South Dedham; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Mar of Braintree. A Protracted Meeting was held immed after the ordination, which has been followed by very results.—*Com.*

Ordained at Chelsea, Jan. 11, Rev. EDWARD J. FU as Pastor of the Evangelical Congregational Church place. First Prayer and Sermon by Rev. Mr. Blagd this city—Ordaining Prayer by Rev. Dr. Fay, of Charles —Charge by Rev. Mr. Greenleaf of this city—Right of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Adams of Brighton—Addr the Church and People by Rev. Dr. Fay—Concluding er by Rev. Mr. Rockwood, of Lynn.

In Amherst, on Wednesday, 4th inst. Prof. SAMU WORCESTER was ordained to the office of an evang Rev. Dr. Brown of Hadley, preached the Sermon.

DEDICATION.

The new Orthodox Congregational Meetinghou frey, N. H. was dedicated to the service of the Father and Holy Spirit; and the Rev. GILES LYMAN ordai Junior Pastor of the Church and Society, Jan. 11, 183

The Rev. A. W. Burnham of Rindge offered the int tory prayer; the Rev. Z. S. Barstow of Keene perform Dedicatory services, and preached the sermon; the Re Ainsworth, the Senior Pastor, offered the ordaining pr the Rev. J. Sabine of Fitzwilliam gave the charge; the T. Packard Jun. of Shelburne, Ms. expressed the fellow the Rev. J. How of Pepperell, Ms. addressed the pe the Rev. C. Walker of New-Ipswich made the last pr and the Rev. G. Lyman, the new Pastor, pronounced the ediction.

The occasion was one of deep interest. The church ing struggled through discouragements, and at length placed in circumstances so very prosperous, there was joy in the bosom of all who were wishing the advance of truth in that place. The singing on the occasion excellent, and well adapted to the promotion of pious tions. [*Communicated.*

Political and Miscella

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 6.—The Senate did not sit.

House.—Mr. Kerr, from the Committee o reported a bill establishing the territorial gov cousin.

SATURDAY, JAN. 7.—The Senate did not

House.—The Committee on Manufactures to inquire and report, what amount of hemp ed in the United States for the last four years age price at which it has been sold in the Committee on Internal Improvements were quire into the expediency of making an appr survey of the Sandusky River, with a view ment of its navigation; to improve the na Mississippi, from its junction with the Missou of Galena, in Illinois; and to locate and c tional Road from St. Louis, in Missouri, to ernment in said State.

A resolution was laid on the table directin of War to report an estimate of the sum nece thorough repair of the National Road, from Wheeling.

MONDAY, JAN. 9. *Senate.*—Mr. Dallas pre rial of the President, Directors and Company Bank, praying for the renewal of the chart that it be referred to a select committee of fi ence was agreed to; and Messrs. Dallas, W Hayne and Johnston were elected by ballot the committee.—Mr. Clay laid on the table claring that the duties on all imported artic and silks, not coming into competition with produced in the U. States, ought to be forth and that the duties on wine and silks ought and that the Committee on Finance be instr bill accordingly.

House.—Mr. McDuffie presented a meme that presented by Mr. Dallas in the Senate, the Charter of the Bank. The question of t to a long and interesting debate, which con four o'clock. The memorial was finally co Committee of Ways and Means, by a vote o yeas and nays of 100 to 90. The minority w its reference to a select committee. This v by the Intelligencer as proving only that there the House who are disposed to entertain, at question of rechartering the Bank.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10. *Senate.*—Mr. Clay ative to the Tariff was postponed for one da dent transmitted a report of the State Depart a commercial arrangement with Columbia. mitted sundry resolutions requiring informatio of the United States Bank.

House.—Mr. Burgess reported a bill for invalid pensioners of the United States; and Maine, introduced a resolution, which was a for its object an amendment of the Pension la title all invalid pensioners to the same amoun ing their pensions for revolutionary services tee of the Whole, the House took up the bill appointment of Representatives according to The bill provides that one representative shall every 48,000 inhabitants. Mr. Polk who re stated that this number would distribute the fractions among the states as equally as any could be fixed upon, and would leave the a the fractions only 547,483; it will add twenty to the House. Massachusetts will have an fraction of 34,000. Several attempts were m the bill, by leaving the number blank, by sub five, and seventy-five thousand. The latte jected.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11. *Senate.*—Mr. Bento calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for i specting the Bank of the United States, were adopted. After the morning's business had bee the Senate resumed the consideration of the the day, being Mr. Clay's resolution directin on Finance to bring in a bill repealing the d eign imported articles not manufactured in the except on wines and silks, and reducing the articles; when Mr. Clay rose and addressed about two hours in favour of the resolution Clay had concluded, Mr. Hayne, after a fe which he dwelt on the vast importance of question of such moment with care and delib that it be postponed to Monday next, and order for that day, which motion was carried.

House. Mr. Branch, from the Committee fairs, introduced a bill for the re-organization which was read a first and second time and c

THURSDAY, JAN. 12. *Senate.*—Nothing

House.—Mr. Jenifer introduced a resolut pointment of a committee to inquire into the making an appropriation for the purpose of re groes to Africa; which after some discussion, until Monday. The House went into Com whole for the consideration of the Apportion question being on the amendment proposed b to an amendment previously offered by M Graig's motion was to strike out the words f Mr. Jenifer's to substitute the words forty-fiv amendment was negatived: Mr. Stewart, of ved to insert forty-six, which motion was pend committee rose.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLA

MONDAY, JAN. 9. The following are the the House, for which we had not room in our

Joint Standing Committees. The followi act, on the part of the House, with the Com Senate on the same subjects:

On Accounts. Messrs. Whitney of Deerfiel ton, and Savery of Bradford.

Banks and Banking. Messrs. Sturgis of B Danvers, and Bartlett of Ware.

Claims. Messrs. Phillips of Boston, Tha town, and Clark of Newburyport.

Fisheries. Messrs. Pope of Sandwich, Th ree, and Loring of Hingham.

Manufactures. Messrs. Lawrence of Bost Oxford, and Hoxie of Adams.

Mercantile Affairs and Insurance. Messrs. em. Russell of Princeton, and Hallet of Bost

Militia. Messrs. Kimball of Boston, Phi and Butterfield of Tyngsboro'.

Parishes and Religious Societies. Messr Bradford, Mason of Northfield, and Cobb of B

Public Lands. Messrs. Strong of Pittsfield, ord, and Harris of Charlestown.

Public Lands, Roads and Bridges. Messrs Grafton, Breed of Lynn, and Ellis of Dedham

Towns. Messrs. Bancroft of Chesterfield, ton, and Bigelow of Marlborough.

Library. Messrs. Bowdoin of Boston, W bridge, and Otis of Boston.

Rail Ways and Canals. Messrs. Hayward Phelps of Hadley, and Moodey of Boston.

Standing Committees of the House:

On the Judiciary. Messrs. Fuller of Be Springfield, Holmes of Rochester, Barton o Lovering of Medway.

Probate and Chancery. Messrs. Mann of D ple of Cambridge, Spaulding of Andover, Ch Tufts of Dudley.

Education. Messrs. Greene of New-Bedfo Boston, Allen of Newburyport, Edwards of and Emmons of Williamstown.

Agriculture. Messrs. Jewett of Peppe Leominster, Brown of Stow and Boxboro', So ry, and Fuller of Monson.

Finance. Messrs. Rantoul of Beverly, Hedg Willis of Pittsfield, Williams of Northampton, ton.

Elections. Messrs. Keyes of Concord, Biges Hudson of Westminster, Gardner of Roxbury, Andover.

Bills in Third Reading. Messrs. Otis of B of Edgarton, Robinson of Marblehead, Bliss and Wolcott, of Hopkinton.

Engrossed Bills. Messrs. Prescott of Bost Barnstable, Harrington of Worcester, Brinley Ames of Lowell.

County Estimates. Messrs. Taft of Sunde of Charlestown, Oliver of Lynn.

Pay Roll. Messrs. Baxter of Boston, Thatch Eaton of South Reading.

Change of Name. Messrs. Hartwell of Mo of Weymouth, and Stedman of Springfield.

TUESDAY, Jan. 10.—*Senate.* Petitions —o of Groton Ministerial Fund, for alteration of s tion—of the Merchants Bank in Boston, for is al stock—of Proprietors of T wharf, for leave wharf.

The Governor's message was referred to vari —that part relating to electors of President an and the return of votes for members of Cong Cross and Hawes, with such as the House ma Mr. Wells from the committee to examine the accounts of the late Treasurer, made a rep accepted.

Messrs. Loud and Brown of the Senate, Wel

Political and Miscellaneous.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 6.—The Senate did not sit.
House.—Mr. Kerr, from the Committee on the Territories, reported a bill establishing the territorial government of Ouisconsin.

SATURDAY, JAN. 7.—The Senate did not sit.
House.—The Committee on Manufactures was instructed to inquire and report, what amount of hemp has been produced in the United States for the last four years, with the average price at which it has been sold in the market. The Committee on Internal Improvements were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the survey of the Sandusky River, with a view to the improvement of its navigation; to improve the navigation of the Mississippi, from its junction with the Missouri, to the town of Galena, in Illinois; and to locate and construct the National Road from St. Louis, in Missouri, to the seat of government in said State.

A resolution was laid on the table directing the Secretary of War to report an estimate of the sum necessary to make a thorough repair of the National Road, from Cumberland to Wheeling.

MONDAY, JAN. 9. *Senate.*—Mr. Dallas presented a memorial of the President, Directors and Company of the U. S. Bank, praying for the renewal of the charter; and moved that it be referred to a select committee of five. The reference was agreed to; and Messrs. Dallas, Webster, Ewing, Hayne and Johnston were elected by ballot as members of the committee.—Mr. Clay laid on the table a resolution, declaring that the duties on all imported articles, except wine and silks, not coming into competition with similar articles produced in the U. States, ought to be forthwith abolished, and that the duties on wine and silks ought to be reduced; and that the Committee on Finance be instructed to report a bill accordingly.

House.—Mr. McDuffie presented a memorial, similar to that presented by Mr. Dallas in the Senate, for a renewal of the Charter of the Bank. The question of its reference led to a long and interesting debate, which continued until after four o'clock. The memorial was finally committed to the Committee of Ways and Means, by a vote on a division, by yeas and nays of 100 to 90. The minority were in favor of its reference to a select committee. This vote is considered by the Intelligencer as proving only that there is a majority in the House who are disposed to entertain, at this session, the question of rechartering the Bank.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10. *Senate.*—Mr. Clay's resolution relative to the Tariff was postponed for one day. The President transmitted a report of the State Department relative to a commercial arrangement with Columbia. Mr Benton submitted sundry resolutions requiring information of the affairs of the United States Bank.

House.—Mr. Burgess reported a bill for the relief of the invalid pensioners of the United States; and Mr. Evans, of Maine, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, having for its object an amendment of the Pension laws, so as to entitle all invalid pensioners to the same amount, notwithstanding their pensions for revolutionary services. In Committee of the Whole, the House took up the bill regulating the appointment of Representatives according to the fifth census. The bill provides that one representative shall be allowed to every 48,000 inhabitants. Mr. Polk who reported the bill, stated that this number would distribute the unrepresented fractions among the states as equally as any number which could be fixed upon, and would leave the aggregate of all the fractions only 547,483; it will add twenty-four members to the House. Massachusetts will have an unrepresented fraction of 34,000. Several attempts were made to amend the bill, by leaving the number blank, by substituting forty-five, and seventy-five thousand. The latter motion was rejected.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11. *Senate.*—Mr. Benton's resolutions, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information respecting the Bank of the United States, were considered and adopted. After the morning's business had been gone through, the Senate resumed the consideration of the special order of the day, being Mr. Clay's resolution directing the committee on Finance to bring in a bill repealing the duties on all foreign imported articles not manufactured in the United States, except on wines and silks, and reducing the duties on those articles; when Mr. Clay rose and addressed the Senate for about two hours in favour of the resolution. When Mr. Clay had concluded, Mr. Hayne, after a few remarks, in which he dwelt on the vast importance of approaching a question of such moment with care and deliberation, moved that it be postponed to Monday next, and made the special order for that day, which motion was carried.

House. Mr. Branch, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, introduced a bill for the re-organization of the Navy, which was read a first and second time and committed.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12. *Senate.*—Nothing noticeable.
House.—Mr. Jenifer introduced a resolution, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of removing free negroes to Africa; which after some discussion, was postponed until Monday. The House went into Committee of the whole for the consideration of the Apportionment bill, the question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Jenifer to an amendment previously offered by Mr. Graig. Mr. Graig's motion was to strike out the words forty-eight, and Mr. Jenifer's to substitute the words forty-five. The latter amendment was negatived: Mr. Stewart, of Pa., then moved to insert forty-six, which motion was pending when the committee rose.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, JAN. 9. The following are the Committees of the House, for which we had not room in our last:

Joint Standing Committees. The following gentlemen act, on the part of the House, with the Committees of the Senate on the same subjects:

On Accounts. Messrs. Whitney of Deerfield, Ellis of Boston, and Savery of Bradford.
Banks and Banking. Messrs. Sturgis of Boston, Shove of Danvers, and Bartlett of Ware.
Claims. Messrs. Phillips of Boston, Thaxter of Watertown, and Clark of Newburyport.
Fisheries. Messrs. Pope of Sandwich, Thayer of Braintree, and Loring of Hingham.
Manufactures. Messrs. Lawrence of Boston, Dewitt, of Oxford, and Hoxie of Adams.
Mercantile Affairs and Insurance. Messrs. Phillips of Salem, Russell of Princeton, and Hallet of Boston.
Militia. Messrs. Kimball of Boston, Phillips of Salem, and Butterfield of Tyngsboro'.
Parishes and Religious Societies. Messrs. Kimball of Bradford, Mason of Northfield, and Cobb of Brewster.
Public Lands. Messrs. Strong of Pittsfield, Barrett of Concord, and Harris of Charlestown.
Public Lands, Roads and Bridges. Messrs. H. Wood of Grafton, Breed of Lynn, and Ellis of Dedham.
Towns. Messrs. Bancroft of Chesterfield, Howard of Easton, and Bigelow of Marlborough.
Library. Messrs. Bowdoin of Boston, Willard of Uxbridge, and Otis of Boston.
Rail Ways and Canals. Messrs. Hayward of Cambridge, Phelps of Hadley, and Moodey of Boston.

Standing Committees of the House:

On the Judiciary. Messrs. Fuller of Boston, Bliss of Springfield, Holmes of Rochester, Barton of Oxford, and Lovering of Medway.
Probate and Chancery. Messrs. Mann of Dedham, Whipple of Cambridge, Spaulding of Andover, Child of Boston, Tufts of Dudley.
Education. Messrs. Greene of New-Bedford, Bowdoin of Boston, Allen of Newburyport, Edwards of Southampton, and Emmons of Williamstown.
Agriculture. Messrs. Jewett of Pepperill, Carter of Leominster, Brown of Stow and Boxboro', Souther of Quincy, and Fuller of Monson.
Finance. Messrs. Rantoul of Beverly, Hedge of Plymouth, Willis of Pittsfield, Williams of Northampton, Austin of Boston.
Elections. Messrs. Keyes of Concord, Bigelow of Boston, Hudson of Westminster, Gardner of Roxbury, and Merrill of Andover.
Bills in Third Reading. Messrs. Otis of Boston, Thaxter of Edgarton, Robinson of Marblehead, Bliss of Brookfield, and Wolcott, of Hopkinton.
Engrossed Bills. Messrs. Prescott of Boston, Crocker of Barnstable, Harrington of Worcester, Brinley of Boston, and Ames of Lowell.
County Estimates. Messrs. Taft of Sunderland, Holden of Charlestown, Oliver of Lynn.
Pay Roll. Messrs. Baxter of Boston, Thatcher of Lee, and Eaton of South Reading.
Change of Name. Messrs. Hartwell of Montague, Tirrell of Weymouth, and Stedman of Springfield.

TUESDAY, Jan. 10.—*Senate.* Petitions —of the Trustees of Groton Ministerial Fund, for alteration of act of incorporation—of the Merchants Bank in Boston, for increase of capital stock—of Proprietors of T wharf, for leave to extend said wharf.

The Governor's message was referred to various committees—that part relating to electors of President and V. President, and the return of votes for members of Congress, to Messrs. Kress and Hawes, with such as the House may join.

Mr. Wells from the committee to examine and liquidate the accounts of the late Treasurer, made a report which was accepted.

Messrs. Loud and Brown of the Senate, Webster, Williams and Torrey of the House, were appointed a committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to valuation, and a new apportionment of the Senate.

House. Petitions, of Stephen Brown for refunding of money from the Treasury—for incorporation of the People's Bank in Lowell—for establishing a boundary line between Richmond and West Stockbridge—for incorporation of Franklin Coal Company—for incorporation of the Westfield Mutual Fire Insurance Company—of Lora Lathrop relative to the real estate of minors—of Uriah Eaton, for allowance for revolutionary services—of B. Kimball and others of Littleton, to be made into a School District—for grant of a wharf in Edgartown.

Sundry petitions were presented for the abolition of the third article of the bill of rights—one from inhabitants of Savoy, 'for the abolition, nullification, extermination and total annihilation of the third article of the Bill of Rights.'

Sundry petitions were presented for a change of name.

The Speaker laid before the House, a communication from Hon. Wm. Sullivan, enclosing three bills on the subject of *the punishment of death*—laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WEDNESDAY JAN. 11. *Senate.*—Several petitions were taken from the files and committed; and order of notices passed on that of James Ames.

House.—Petitions presented—Six for striking out the Third Article of the Bill of Rights—of the Selectmen of Newburyport for the establishment of a Police Court in that town; of First Parish in Beverly, for incorporation of Trustees of a Ministerial Fund; of Thomas Vinson of Weymouth, for a renewal of the charter of the N. Bedford and Bridgewater Turnpike with certain modifications; of Ja's Read and others, for a turnpike, in Roxbury; of Ipswich Manufacturing Co. for permission to make a canal from upper to lower falls on Ipswich river; of Wm. A. Crocker and others for a Bank in Taunton, to be called the "Old Colony Bank;" of Stephen Fuller and others of Foxboro, and of inhabitants, of Walpole, to annex a small part of Foxboro to Walpole; of Isaac Collyer and others of Marblehead for incorporation as the Marblehead Charitable Society; which were severely referred to appropriate committees.

Messrs. Whitney of Deerfield, Warriner of W. Springfield and Locke of W. Cambridge, were appointed a committee to consider the expediency of having uniform printed blanks for the returns of state paupers from the several towns in the state; agreeably to a law passed 5th March, 1831 respecting returns of state paupers.

The following committees were appointed on the several parts of the Governors Message, viz.

On choice of Electors, apportionment of Representatives in Congress, and returns of votes for Representatives, Messrs. Philips of Salem, Buckingham of Boston, Greene of N. Bedford, Gerrish of Newbury, and Holcomb of Southwick.

On amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth in a reduction of the House of Representative, Messrs. Rantoul of Beverly, Harris of Boston, Brown of Brimfield, Thurston of Lancaster and Boynton of Groton.

On laws respecting Debtor and Creditor, Messrs. Blake of Boston, Pearson of Ipswich, Ropes of Salem, Winn of Burlington, Allen of Hardwick, Chapin of Leyden, Bagg of W. Springfield, Allen of Pittsfield, Doane of Cohasset, Mason of Swanzy, Tinkham of Middleboro' and Burgess of Sandwich.

On the State Prison, Messrs. Holden of Charlestown, Lincoln of Boston, Davis, Ives of Westfield and Kenrick of Orleans.

On the Lunatic Hospital, Messrs. Mann of Dedham, Flint of Boston, Strong of Pittsfield, Otis of Scituate, Thurber of Mendon, Corbet of Worcester and Thaxter of Edgartown.

On map and survey of the State, Messrs Keyes of Concord, Parker of Plympton, Skinner of Brookfield, Hobbs of Boston, and Avery of Wilbraham.

On communications from the States of Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut, Messrs. Gardner of Roxbury, Sanger of Shelburne, Ingals of Lynn, Homer of Boston, and Fowler of Westfield.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12. *Senate.*—The committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for limited copartnerships.

Mr. Pickman of Suffolk, from the committe on Mercantile Affairs, &c. reported a Bill authorizing the Commercial Insurance Company in Nantucket to increase its capital.

The Bill in addition to the act to divide the Commonwealth into districts for the choice of Representatives in Congress, &c. and prescribing the mode of election, passed to be enacted. This bill has become a law—It provides that the sealed lists of votes, required by the former law, shall be transmitted to the sheriff within *three* days, and by him to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in *ten* days, after the election; or directly from the first returning officer to the Secretary, within ten days.

House.—Messrs. Willard of Uxbridge, Flint of Boston, and Otis of Scituate, were appointed a committee to take into consideration the expediency of ordering a general vaccination of the people in the several towns in this Commonwealth, and report by bill or otherwise.

The Committee on Finance were instructed to consider the expediency of altering the law of March 4, 1829, so that wild or unimproved land shall hereafter be assessed at two instead of six per centum on the value thereof.

The Committee on agriculture were directed to inquire into the expediency of enforcing or further suspending the act passed March 8th, 1828, providing for the use of broad rimmed wheels.

The Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for notice to the adverse party in every case of complaint for the non entry of an action.

Petitions presented—twelve for expunging the Third Article of the Bill of Rights; of Samuel Tilton of Chilmark, for assistance to educate a deaf and dumb daughter in the Asylum at Hartford; of Charles Richmond and others of Taunton, for incorporation as proprietors of a hotel; of William B. Reynolds and others of Boston, for incorporation as the Lessees of the City wharf; of Trustees of Amherst Academy, for leave to appropriate part of their permanent funds, for the payment of the debts of the institution.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13. *Senate.*—The President communicated the first annual Report of the Boston and Lowell Rail Road Corporation of their acts and doings, receipts and expenditures. The road is now located from Winter Hill to Lowell, and an agreement has been made with the proprietors of the Mill Pond wharf, for land necessary for the road in Boston. Contracts have been made for sundry portions of the work on different parts of the route.—The sum of $12-150,44 has been received by the Treasurer, of which $11,-098,77 has been expended.

Petitions presented, of Joseph Bradly and others, for incorporation as the Dracut Rail Road Company—and of the Boston and Providence Rail Road Company for an amendment of their charter.

A message from the Governor was received, recommending the sanction of this Commonwealth to certain proceedings of the Legislature of Maine for altering the location of the *Canada Road*, &c.

House.—Mr. Hudson of Westminister, chairman of the committee appointed "to consider the subject of the amendment of the Constitution proposed and adopted by the last legislature and referred to the present"—made a report, that the said amendment ought to pass.

The Resolve providing for uniform Returns on the subject of State Paupers was passed.

The petition of the Trustees of Amherst College for assistance, was committed to Messrs. Webster of Boston, Merrill of Andover, and Edwards of Southampton.

Petitions presented—of Elisha Parks and others, for incorporation as the Concord Manufacturing Company, of Thomas Mayhew, for grant of a wharf in Edgartown, of John B. Kittredge and others of Framingham, for alteration of Bill of Rights, of County Commissioners of Hampshire, for repeal of the act "relating to the erection of Pitcher Great Bridge in Norwich," on the ground of its unconstitutionality; of Elijah Lewis and others of Roxbury, for an alteration of the License Laws, of Joshua Blake and others for incorporation of a Religous Society in New Bedford, of Lowell Bank, for increase of capital; of Isaac M'Lellan and others, of Boston for incorporation of the Mercantile Bank, of Braddock Dimmock and others praying that the Roads in the Indian Plantation of Marshpee may be put in the same situation as those towns and unincorporated plantations paying taxes.

SATURDAY, JAN. 14. *Senate.*—The Resolve from the House providing for a uniform return of State Paupers, was committed to Messrs. Burnell, Wilder and Daggett; who subsequently reported it without amendment, and it was passed.

The committee on Probate and Chancery were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law in regard to the authority of Judges of Probate concerning the sale of minors' real estate. Mr. J. T. Austin from the committee subsequently reported a Bill in addition to an act to regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings of Courts of Probate.

Messrs. Merrill and Draper were joined to the committee of the House on petition of Amherst College, for pecuniary aid.

House.—Petitions presented—of the Hadly Falls Co. for increase of capital stock; of James Lawes and others, for an alteration of the laws respecting mending highways; Israel Longly and others, for incorporation for manufacturing purposes; of Joseph Bacon and others, and of Richard Cooper and others, for an alteration of the third article of the Bill of Rights.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, a committee of one from each county, was appointed, viz. Messrs. Caldwell of Ipswich, Richardson of Boston, Reed of Lexington, Prentiss of Hubbardston, Edwards of Westhampton, Caldwell of Westfield, Torrey of New Salem, Farnam of Adams, Humphrey of Weymouth, Walker of Dighton, Bates of Abington, Small of Truro, Mayhew of Chilmark, and Baxter of Nantucket, were appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing a more effectual and economical mode of supporting state paupers than the present, and report by bill or otherwise.

A Committee was appointed to consider the propriety of adopting suitable measures to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the birth day of GEORGE WASHINGTON, and to confer with any committee that may be appointed on the part of the city of Boston for the same purpose.

MONDAY, JAN. 16. *Senate.*—The bills to increase the capital stock of the Andover Bank, for the settlement of concerns of the Newburyport Marine Ins. Company, and further to regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings of Courts of Probate, passed to be engrossed.

House. Bills passed to be engrossed, to incorporate the Green River Hemp and Flour Co. and the Boston and Barre Co., and to authorize the Commercial Ins. Co. to increase its capital.

On motion of Mr. Phillips of Boston, the committee on the Judiciary, were instructed to inquire if any, and what additional provisions be necessary to punish all attempts to commit murder, by poison, or other means not enumerated in the existing Statutes.

On motion of Mr. Thaxter of Edgarton, Messrs. Thaxter, Child of Boston, Lincoln of Hingham, Pomeroy of Stockbridge and Ammidown of Southbridge were appointed a committee to inquire if any and what measures should be adopted in relation to the people of color called Indians within this Commonwealth, to report by bill or otherwise.

Petitions presented.—Of Plymouth Co. Mutual Ins. Company, for amendment of charter; of John K. Simpson and others for authority to construct a Rail Road to Salem; of Thomas Musgrave and 90 others, for an alteration in the 3d article of the Bill of Rights; of J. Kenny and others, and James Small and others, for the same; of Sandy Bay Pier Company in Gloucester and 200 others, for enlargement and extension of their corporate powers.

FOREIGN.

London dates are to Nov. 30, the latest having been received in this city by Mr. Atkinson, a passenger in the Columbia, who landed at Newport on Saturday morning. He left London on the 30th of Nov.

REPORTED INSURRECTION AT LISBON.—Mr. Atkinson states that, as he was leaving London on the evening of the 30th, criers were announcing in the streets, publications in type which *would contain accounts of an insurrection at Lisbon, and the Flight of Don Miguel.*

DREADFUL RIOT AT LYONS. A very serious riot occurred Nov. 21, at Lyons, in France, between the manufacturers and the workmen, which continued for three days. The cause of the riot was the distressed state of the workmen. The National Guard took part with the manufacturers and fired upon the rioters. The last accounts state that the place was more quiet—and that the Duke of Orleans had left Paris for Lyons.

Particulars are given in the following extracts:

Lyons, Nov. 21.—This city still continues the scene of the greatest confusion and riot. The numbers killed and wounded of the rioters, up to this time, (6 o'clock, P. M.) must be immense, but we can get no decided information, as the entrance of every street in the city is guarded, and no one is suffered to pass unless he lives in the street, and a guard is sent with him to his door.

Tuesday Morning.—At 8 o'clock this morning the firing recommenced in several parts of the city. Several thousand workmen collected in the night in the Brotteaux, the other side of the Rhone, and have made themselves masters of all the bridges, and consequently cut off all communication with the Swiss side of the Rhone.—A sharp cannonading is going on from the city, as also from the Croix Rousse, which is not yet taken. Up to ten o'clock I have seen carried past my window upwards of 300 killed and wounded. The numbers killed on the other side, must be enormous, as every cannon brings a row of them down.

Wednesday Morning, 3 o'clock.—Tremendous firing. The Hotel de Ville is taken by the rioters—also the powder magazine, and the whole city is at the fury of the mob. Houses are beginning to burn in all quarters, and large fires are lighted on all the public places, into which they throw all the books, stock, furniture, &c. of the different houses they enter.

Ten o'clock.—I shall close my letter now, as there seems a chance of my being able to get to the post-office. The men are too much occupied in pillaging and burning to intercept the different passages leading to the post-office. The fires are at this moment tremendous—the loss of property incalculable. There is not a single individual to oppose them; so how it will terminate no one can say. They were joined yesterday by the workmen from Grenoble, and all the surrounding country, and well supplied with arms and ammunition.—*London paper.*

Friday Nov. 25—If the Government shall attack Lyons, it will be reduced to ashes before 60,000 workmen under arms will surrender.

If the masters will adopt the tariff (of wages) all will be arranged without shedding a drop more of French blood.

The bulletin does not contain another word, but it harmonizes with the account given by the Government, that the workmen are ready to return to their labor on having the tariff adopted. The adoption of that tariff is of course a concession made to the workmen—but a momentary concession is certainly better than a civil war.

A despatch received by the Government, also dated on the 25th, says:—"The theatres and the shops are reopened—the tranquility is perfect." [*Paris Moniteur.*

THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND. The Daily Report from Sunderland, Nov. 28th, states that the Cholera was increasing, and that, on that day, there were fourteen new cases. From the 26th Oct. to the 28th Nov. there were 296 cases, and 86 deaths. Dr. Daun writes: "I fear that the Cholera is beginning to make its appearance in Newcastle."

A letter from Dr. Gorman formerly Physician to the British factory at Cadiz, to the editor of the London Courier, dated Sunderland, Nov. 28, says:

"Whether the disease called Cholera now in activity here be contagious or otherwise—whether it may have been imported from the Continent, or produced by the agency of unknown causes—it is scarcely worth while to inquire, as it carries with it evidently all the symptoms and appearances to identify it with the *Indian spasmodic Cholera.*"

RIOT IN KILKENNY, IRELAND. The Dublin Freeman's Journal states that a serious affray had occurred between the military and some peasants, in the county of Kilkenny.

THE CHOLERA AT SMYRNA.—The London Courier of the 30th November publishes the following extract of a letter received by the Turkish mail, dated Smyrna, Oct. 19:—"That dreadful scourge the cholera morbus is making fearful ravages in this city, having in all probability been brought from Alexandria, where by the last accounts *eight hundred* persons were dying daily. Here it commenced in the Jew quarter, but it is now disseminated all over the city, causing in many instances, such sudden death, that there is no time to call in medical aid. The mortality occurs principally in the night, and few who are attacked survive. Up to this day none of the English Factory or residents have been attacked. Trade is completely suspended; the bazaars are shut up, and all those who have the means have removed to the country, or are on the point of doing so.—Some of the English residents propose proceeding to the neighboring islands or the Dardenelles until the virulence of the disease is abated, which it is hoped may soon be the case, as hitherto the cholera has never raged violently in one place for any length of time. At Constantinople the cholera has ceased, and trade is rather reviving.

CHOLERA ON BOARD THE U. S. SHIP JOHN ADAMS.—A letter from Alicant, in Spain, dated Nov. 12th, says: We are officially advised by the Eastern post, of the arrival at Port Mahon, of an Am. Sloop of War from the Black Sea, having lost 24 men on her voyage by the cholera, and 11 indisposed. It appears that the commader of the sloop had stopped at an uninhabited Island in the Black Sea, landed his crew, cleansed and fumigated his vessel. The Board of Health are of opinion that the 11 infirm have not the cholera; notwithstanding which the sloop was not admitted to the Lazaretto, but sent round to a cove in the island, under the observation of the Board of Health. The gentleman to whom we are indebted for this information, supposes that the ship referred to is the John Adams which conveyed Commodore Porter to Constantinople; and that after landing the Commodore, she entered the Black Sea for the purpose of visiting Odessa. [We believe the fact is, that she did not go into the Black sea at all; and that the Island where she stopped was in the Mediterranean. *Eds. J. C.*]

MURDER FOR THE SURGEONS.—We understand that the second mate of the Sarah, from Virginia, U. States, has been missing since Friday last, and under circumstances which leave little doubt that he has fallen a sacrifice to the "interests of science," or in other words, that he has been murdered for the surgeons. This affair has excited, as may be easily supposed, great interest amongst persons connected with shipping. The unfortunate man's clothes have been found in a house of ill-fame. [*London Sun, Nov.* 24.

POLAND.—There is scarcely a family that has not lost some of its members by the war, or that is not uneasy about some of them, in regard to their future fate. Prosperity is destroyed, and commerce revives but slowly.

Letters from St. Petersburgh state, that the Emperor of Russia has refused to repay the Prussian government the expenses of the Polish army in passing through that country. This was to be expected, and he has forbidden the officers of that corps, as well as those of the corps of Romarino, Rozyski, and Kaminski, to return either into Russia or Poland. The Senate sustains its proposition of incorporating Poland with Russia by the following arguments: The Poles, by their Revolution of November, violated the Act of the Congress of Vienna, and thereby lost their claim to the protection of the great Powers; they also violated the capitulation of Warsaw by assuming a hostile position at Plosk, after having submitted to the mercy of the Emperor. The Senate also argues, that by entirely abolishing the separate government of Poland, all pretext for future rebellion will be destroyed, and the peace of Europe rendered secure.

POLAND.—The Koeningsburg Journal of the 7th Nov. contains the following—'A body of Polish insurgents of about 600 men, under the command of Prince Merski, are still wandering about on the left bank of the Niemen. According to the last accounts they were pursued by the Russians in the woods. The Prince wished to seek refuge in Prussia, but his men compelled him to continue the warfare, on pain of losing his life. This small corps has refused the amnesty offered them by Gen. Fricken. Thus the petty warfare will be prolonged for a short time longer.

The St. Petersburg Gazette contains the sentence against Ensign Chlopicki, nephew of the Polish General of the same name, who has been convicted of acting as Secretary to a revolutionary society at Warsaw, of having distributed violent publications exciting the inhabitants of Volhynia to rebellion, and of other acts of treason. He is condemned by the Council of War to be degraded from his rank as a Noble, and to be sent to Siberia to be employed in the public works.

ITEMS.

The French King on the 10th, issued an Ordinance creating thirty-six new Peers; the object is known to be the abolition of Hereditary Peerage.

The terms imposed by the Five Powers had been accepted by Belgium, and the Treaty was definitively ratified. The King of Holland had not yet acceded to it, and his application to the Conference for a modification of its terms had been promptly negatived.

The House of Rothschild has finally contracted for a loan of 15,000,000 fr. for the Court of Rome, which may be increased to 26,000,000 fr. Rothschilds are to advance 10,000,000 fr. and have bound themselves not to negotiate the loan at a lower price than 65. The commission is to be 2 1-2 per cent.

The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies, without a dissenting voice, has passed a bill for the emancipation of the Jews within its jurisdiction.

Up to the 14th of November, at noon, the number of cases of Cholera in Berlin amounted to 2121, of which 715 were cured, and 1355 terminated fatally. There were then not over 51 cases in a course of treatment.

The ship Othello is stated to have sailed from Havre on the 22d November for the United States, having on board 22 millions of francs, the amount due to citizens of this country, from the French Government.

Letters from Corfu represent the condition of Greece as quite tranquil.

Letters from Malta say the Cholera has appeared at Janina, in Greece, and is likely to spread through that country.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Nov. 5.—"Don Miguel has demanded further time for the payment of £16,000 offered to, and accepted by America; for the indemnity for the losses sustained by her shipping in consequence of the blockade of Terceira."

DOMESTIC.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—The following project was submitted yesterday to the Committee on Free Negroes, &c. for consideration, by Mr. Faulkner.

Resolved, That it is expedient, as early as possible, with their assent, to remove the Free Negroes and Mulattoes, from this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the Colony now established at Liberia, on the coast of Africa, presents the most desirable Territory to which the said Free Negroes and Mulattoes shall be transported.

Resolved, That the State will annually appropriate the sum of $100,000, towards defraying the cost of the transportation of said Free Negroes and Mulattoes to the Coast of Africa; which sum shall be raised by a tax upon land, slaves, and other property now declared taxable by law.

Resolved, That it is expedient to constitute a Board which shall have authority to draw for such sums as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid; whose duty it shall be to select from among such as may present themselves as candidates for emigration, under the limitations hereafter mentioned, and to do all other acts and things properly appertaining to such Board.

Resolved, That for the purpose herein contemplated, the State of Virginia shall be laid off into sections, corresponding with the divisions now established by the Constitution of the Commonwealth; that is to say,

* * * * * * *

and it shall be the duty of the said Board to make a fair and equal annual appropriation of the fund before mentioned, to the relief of the several divisions of the State, according to the number of Free Negroes and Mulattoes in each.

Resolved, As an inducement to emigrate, each emigrant shall be provided at the public expense, with agricultural and planting implements, clothing and other necessary articles, not exceeding in value —— dollars. [*Richmond paper.*

MAINE.—The Legislature of Maine assembled in their respective Halls at Augusta, on Wednesday last, and organized by choosing Robert P. Dunlap, President of the Senate, and Nathaniel S. Littlefield, Secretary, Benjamin White of Monmouth, Speaker of the House, and Joseph G. Cole of Paris, Clerk.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.—From the decision of the Court of Appeals in Maryland, in the case of the Chesapeak and Ohio Canal Company vs. the Chesapeak and Ohio Rail Road Company, which was against the latter, it appears that there is no appeal. The only hope of the Rail Road Company is therefore in a re-hearing of the case; which the Legislature can grant if they see fit. If, however, this Company should be finally excluded from the route they have chosen, the Board have determined to "seek some other site for the continuation of the road westward beyond the Point of Rocks," and express full confidence in the success of the undertaking.

A HAPPY VILLAGE.—The Lewis County Republican, of Dec. 14th, says:—"The Circuit Court met yesterday, and adjourned sine die, after a session of *one hour*. There were no charges brought before the Grand Jury; there was not a civil cause upon the calender to be tried; there is not a criminal in our jail, or a person confined on the limits for debt."

GROWING BETTER.—Notwithstanding the increase of population and business in our city the last year, it is a gratifying fact, that the number of prosecutions in the Police Court, is *three hundred* less than in any preceding year, and the number of civil suits in the Justices' Court, which has jurisdiction to twenty dollar debts, is also four hundred less. The entries in the Court of Common Pleas, have much decreased. [*Com. Gaz.*

REFORM IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Among the other improvements effected the past year, indicating the prosperous condition of our village, there is none perhaps that marks more distinctly the progress of improvement, than the fact that our CIRCUS building has been converted into a TALLOW CHANDLER'S SHOP, and our old THEATRE, into a LIVERY STABLE. [*Observer.*

FREE MASONRY.—In regard to the continuance of the order, we may add, that during a very recent visit to Baltimore and Washington, we have had ample opportunities of conferring with many distinguished Masons, from nearly every state in the Union, and that all, with one accord, have united in the opinion, that it is the course of expediency, of wisdom, and of patriotism, that the Institution should be entirely and forever dissolved. And it has been agreed to call a convention of Masons holding this opinion, to assemble in New York early in the ensuing season, to deliberate upon the best means that can be adopted, with a view of producing so desirable a result. [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

DIVIDENDS in New York for the last six months.—Ocean Insurance Company (marine) ten per cent; Neptune Insurance Co. do. five per cent; New York Insurance Co. do. five per cent; Jackson Insurance Co. do. five per cent; Fulton Fire Insurance Co. three and a half per cent; Merchants' Fire Insurance Co. three and a half per cent; Howard Fire Insurance Co. four per cent; Life and Trust Company, three per cent. The Bank of the United State has declared a dividend of three and a half per cent for the last six months.

BOSTON DIVIDENDS.—The Globe and American Insurance Companies have declared semi-annual dividends of five per cent each; and the Atlas, Franklin and Atlantic, four each.

QUARANTINE.—The Board of Aldermen have ordered a quarantine on all vessels arriving at this port from Sunderland and New Castle in England, and Smyrna.

At the late fire in Macon, (Geo.) $1100 worth of Bibles belonging to the Am. Bible Society were burnt.

A Wilmington, Del. paper of 6th inst. says, the number of deaths by scarlet fever and influenza is fearfully great, and that those disorders rage with little or no abatement.

REV. S. ARNOLD.—Seven Ministers of the Gospel in Strafford Co. N. H. living near Ossipee, have publicly stated that from evidences of Rev. Samuel Arnold's unchristian conduct, he has in their opinion forfeited his Ministerial and Christian character, and have withdrawn from Christian fellowship with him. A. under date of Dec. 24, expresses great contrition, says he has "made havoc in the church of God, and wasted it," and begs an interest in the prayers of Ministers and Christians.

MURDER IN NEWBURYPORT.—Mr. Henry Page, saddler, was found dead in his shop on Friday last—verdict of the Inquest—"Murder by persons unknown." A man named Herrick has been arrested on suspicion.

NOTICE.—There will be public worship in the Bowdoin street Church, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week, commencing at 10 o' clock in the morning—at 3 in the afternoon, and at 7 in the evening.
A prayer meeting will be held in the Vestry for half an hour preceding the public services.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. David I. Tarr, to Miss Sarah W. Mitchell.
In Marblehead, Rev. N. Adams, of Cambridge, to Miss Martha Hooper.—In Concord, Mr. James H. Cushman, to Miss Eliza Ann Robbins, both of Boston.—In Dighton, Mr. Arnold Eddy, to Miss Mary Ann Anthony.—In Chester, Mr. J. C. Williams, to Miss Mary Moore.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr. Nathaniel W. Withington, aged 23; Mr. Wendell R. Barker, 52; Widow Lucy Lane, 66; Mrs. Judith E. Williams, wife of Mr. Isaac F. Williams, 60.
In Hardwick, Ms. Jan. 10, Mr. John Jay Holt, late of the city of New York, son of Rev. Thomas Holt, 26. [*Publishers of Newspapers throughout the United States are respectfully requested to insert the above mentioned death.*] [Comm.
In Ward, Jan. 5, Susan Mehitabel Drury, daughter of Col. Alvan Drury, 10.
In Keene, Jan. 3, 1832, after a sickness of four days, of the scarlet fever, Elizabeth Whitney, only daughter of Rev. Z. S. Barstow, 7 years and 4 months.
In Mason, N. H. on the 20th ult. Capt. Joshua Barrett, 86. He possessed a disposition, generous, benevolent, and patriotic; and previous to the infirmities of age, was much interested and active in the public and political concerns of his country. [Comm.
In South Berwick, Me. on the 7th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth C. Norton, wife of Charles E. Norton, and daughter of N. Cogswell, Esq. 38. During a lingering sickness of *thirty months*, she exemplified the Christian character by patience, submission, humility, and an earnest desire for the prosperity of the church, and for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. [Comm.
In Hartford, Dec. 5, Miss Susan Cooley, daughter of Rev. Timothy M. Cooley, of Granville, 20.
In New York, John O. Adams, 20, son of Mr. John Adams of N. Andover.

BILLS OF MORTALITY, 1831.—In the first parish, Plymouth, only 10 deaths occurred, of which 3 were by accident.—In New Bedford 217, being 53 more than in 1830. In Haverhill 51, being 16 less than in 1830. In Dover, N. H. 85; 13 more than last year—22 were of consumption, 6 of lung fever, 6 of throat distemper. In Hartford 120, 8 less than last year; West Hartford 33. New Haven 195, 2 between 90 and 100; 28 died of scarlet fever. 20 lung do. 11 of other fevers. 22 consumption; and 4 influenza.—In Baltimore 2308, of consumption 340, cholera infantum 243, infantile 363, dropsy 63, bilious fever 117, scarlet fever 109 influenza 11, intemperance 45, small pox 25.—Keene, N. H. 34—Northampton, 61.

BOSTON BILL OF MORTALITY, 1831.—Whole number of deaths 1424; including 71 still born; under 1 year 138 males, 111 females; 1 to 2 years, 58 males, 75 females; 2 to 5, 71 males, 69 females; 5 to 10, 27 males, 39 females; 10 to 20, 14 males, 46 females; 20 to 30, 88 males, 79 females; 30 to 40, 98 males, 72 females; 40 to 50, 65 males, 60 females; 50 to 60, 45 males, 43 females; 60 to 70, 32 males, 33 females; 70 to 80, 24 males, 24 females; 80 to 90, 10 males, 15 females; 90 to 100, 4 males, 7 females; unknown, 2 males, 4 females.
The deaths in each month are as follows, by which it will be seen that far the greatest number were in December; and that 108 more deaths occurred in the last five months than in the first seven; January 99, February 84, March 109, April 97, May 82, June 89, July 93, August 125, September 126, October 136, November 142, December 237.
The following are the diseases, as far as they have been reported to the Health Office.
Apoplexy 11; asthma 2; abscess 4; accidental 11; brain diseases 11; bowel diseases 13; bleeding 5; burns 13; child-bed diseases 14; catarrha 1; consumption 203; cholera-infantum 7; cholera morbus 14; convulsions 29; croup 53; canker 14; carbuncle 1; cancer 5; cholic 1; cholic, bilious 3; dropsy 28; dropsy of the brain 51; dropsy of the chest 4; diseases unknown 182; disease on the spine 3; dysentary 28; drinking cold water 1; diarrhoea 1; drowned 15; delirium tremens 6; debility 20; erysipelas 2; fever, unknown 11; do. intermittent 2; do. nervous 2; do lung 81; do inflammatory 2; do typhus 21; do brain 18; do scarlet 58; do bilious 4; do spotted 1; frozen 1; fracture 1; hooping cough 26; heart diseases 8; hip complaint 2; inflammation 3; do of the bowels 18; do of the lungs 16; infantile diseases 56; intemperance 38; insanity 1; influenza 22; jaundice 1; liver complaint 11; measles 2; mortification 9; old age 67; poison 1; pleurisy 4; palsy 11; quincy 5; rheumatism 4; rupture of blood-vessel 2; rupture 1; still born 71; scald 3; scrofula 2; sudden 5; skin, diseases of 1; small pox 4; stomach, diseases of 1; suicide 12; spleen 1; spasms 5; suffocation 2; tumor 5; tic doloroux 1; throat distemper 26; teething 10; ulcer 3; wounds 3; worms 3.
The deaths in the city for the last ten years are as follows:—1830, 1125; 1829, 1221; 1828, 1233; 1827, 1022; 1826, 1254; 1825, 1450; 1824, 1237; 1823, 1154; 1822, 1203; 1821, 1421.

NUTALL'S ORNITHOLOGY,

JUST received—for sale by WILLIAM HYDE, 134 Washington street.—Also, Family Library. Vol. 26. Containing the Life of Sir Isaac Newton. *Jan.* 18.

CONTRIBUTIONS of Q. Q. Just published by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street, The Contributions of Q. Q. to a periodical work, with some pieces not before published. By the late Jane Taylor, in 2 vols.
P. & M. have in press, the Works of Jane Taylor in 5 vols. including the two volumes above. The others are to correspond with these, and will soon be published. *Jan.* 18.

VALUABLE ENGLISH BOOKS.

DR. HENRY'S Elements of Chemistry, eleventh edition, comprehending all the recent discoveries, and illustrated with the Plates by Lowry, and several engravings in wood, 2 vols. 8vo.
Hug's Introduction to the Writings of the New Testament, translated from the Original German, by the Rev. Daniel G. Waitt, L. L. D. 2 vols. 8vo.
Whately's Elements of Rhetoric, comprising the Substance of the Article in the Enclopædia Metropolitana, with additions, &c.; third Oxford edition.
Divines of the Church of England: Sherlock 5 vols. Barrow 7 vols. and Taylor 5 vols; making in all 17 vols., which are printed in superior style, on fine paper, and in an uniform size.
Schleusner's Lexicon of the New Testament, Glasgow edition, 2 vols. 8vo.
Greek Septuagint, Glasgow miniature edition, 2 vols.
Greek New Testament, Glasgow miniature edition, 1 vol.
MacKnight on the Epistles, 4 vols.
Stackhouse's History of the Bible, 3 vols. 4to.
Lardner's Works, complete in 10 vols.
Bishop Hall's Complete works, 10 vols.
Just received and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street. *Jan.* 18.

THE TEACHER'S MANUAL,

FOR instructing in English Grammar. By Asa Rand, late editor of the "Education Reporter."
Extract from the Preface.
"Many teachers have desired to abandon the old method of teaching English Grammar, and adopt one better adapted to the capacities of children, and of a more practical tendency. They are prevented from accomplishing this by want of suitable books. Those which have been prepared on the inductive plan are too large for beginners, and also for convenient use in the hand of the teachers. Till something better can be furnished, these pages are offered for their consideration. The substance of these lessons was published last winter in the "Education Reporter;" they were highly approved by many teachers, and several of the most judicious among them advised that they should be given to the public in the present shape for more convenient daily use in the school room. Published and for sale by RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK, School Book publishers, Boston. *Jan.* 18.

DOUGLAS' WORKS.

THE Truths of Religion. The Advancement of Society in Knowledge and Religion. Errors regarding Religion: and Thoughts on Prayer for the present time. For sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street. *Jan.* 18.

FIRST PART OF THE NORTH AMERICAN ARITHMETIC.

JUST Published, by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, a new edition of the First Part of the North American Arithmetic, by Frederick Emerson. No little work ever possessed greater attractions than this Arithmetic; for though it teaches the first principles of the science in a most effectual manner, it posseses novelty and amusement, which rivets the attention of children, and renders the study a delight. About 100,000 have been published, and they have been eagerly sought for in every State in the Union. Volumes of notices and recommendations have been furnished, from which the following is selected.
"Having examined the North American Arithmetic, Part I. designed for the use of common Schools, according to my idea of it, these elementary principles are adapted to the young and tender mind, and I highly approve of the work. J. S. PHILLIPS,
Jan. 18. *Preceptor of Public School, Pawtucket.*

VALENTINE'S PENMANSHIP.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS, 59 Washington street, publish a plain, neat and useful work on Chirography, by Elmer Valentine, who has long and successfully taught in the department of elegant Penmanship. Its cheapness places it within the reach of every learner. *Jan.* 18.

VALUABLE COUGH DROPS.

☞ There has been so much call for the above Syrup, that I have been enabled to reduce the Price to 33 cents per Bottle, and it will be sold for that hereafter.
Compound Liverwort Syrup, the best thing yet discovered for Coughs, Colds and Consumptive Habits; it has been extensively used for the last year for the above complaints, and is recommended by all who have made use of the same; it has also the recommendation of the first Physicians. It may be had wholesale and retail at 86, Tremont, corner of Eliot street, Boston. None genuine unless signed THOMAS BLASLAND, Jr.
☞ Also for sale by B. Higgins, 619, Washington st.; L. H. Bradford, 569, Washington st. corner Pleasant st., Jarvis & Pierson, 188, Washington st.; William Blasland, Congress, corner of Water st. and by E. A. Newall, corner of Summer and South sts.
☞ Price reduced to 33 cents.

TO THE PUBLIC.
This is to certify that I have been troubled with a cough and cold for the last six years, and have tried a great variety of medicines to no effect. For the last fortnight I have made use of the Compound Liverwort Syrup, made by Thomas Blasland, jr. which has done me so much good that I can with confidence recommend it to the public as a safe and certain cure for the above complaints.
HENRY LEARNED,
Jan. 18. 2is&2aweo8w Tremont street, Boston.

POETRY.

THE GUILTY CONSCIENCE.

In September, 1798, a minister of Bristol discovered a sailor in the neighborhood of that city, groaning and praying in a hovel. The circumstances that occasioned his agony of mind are detailed in the annexed ballad, without the slightest addition or alteration.

He stopt! it surely was a groan
That from the hovel came:
He stopt! and listened anxiously—
Again it sounds the same.

It surely from the hovel comes!
And now he hastens there;
And thence he hears the name of Christ,
Amidst a broken prayer.

He entered in the hovel now:
A sailor there he sees;
His hands were lifted up to heaven,
And he was on his knees.

Nor did the sailor, so intent,
His wandering footsteps heed;
But now the Lord's prayer said, and now
His half-forgotten Creed.

And often on his Saviour called,
With many a bitter groan,
In such heart-anguish as could spring
From deepest guilt alone.

He asked the miserable man
Why he was kneeling there;
And what the crime had been, that caused
The anguish of his prayer.

'Oh! I have done a wicked thing!
It haunts me night and day!
And I have sought this lonely place,
Here undisturbed to pray.

I have no place to pray on board;
So I came here alone;
That I might freely kneel and pray,
And call on Christ and groan.

If to the mainmast head I go,
The wicked one is there,
From place to place, from rope to rope,
He follows everywhere.

I shut my eyes—it matters not:
Still, still the same I see—
And when I lay me down at night,
'Tis always day with me.

He follows—follows everywhere—
And every place is hell!
O God, and must I go with him,
In endless fire to dwell!

He follows—follows everywhere—
Is still above—below—
Oh tell me where to fly from him!
Oh tell me where to go!'

'But tell me,' quoth the stranger then,
'What this thy crime hath been:
So, haply, I may comfort give
To one that grieves for sin.'

'Oh! I have done a cursed deed,'
The wretched man replies,
And night and day, and everywhere,
'Tis still before my eyes.

I sailed on board a guinea-man,
And to the slave-coast went—
Would that the sea had swallowed me,
When I was innocent!

And we took in our cargo there,
Three hundred Negro slaves;
And we sailed onward merrily,
Over the ocean waves.

But some were sulky of the slaves,
And would not take their meat;
So therefore, we were forced, by threats
And blows, to make them eat.

One woman, sulkier than the rest,
Would still refuse her food—
Hark! hark! e'en now I hear her cries!
I see her in her blood!

The captain made me tie her up,
And flog, while he stood by:
And then he cursed me if I staid
My hand, to hear her cry.

She groaned, she shriek'd—I could not spare,
For the captain he stood by—
Oh God! that I might rest one night
From this poor woman's cry!

She could not be more glad than I,
When she was taken down:
A blessed minute—'twas the last
That I have ever known.

I did not close my eyes all night,
Thinking what I had done:
I heard her groans, and they grew faint
About the rising sun.

She groaned, and groaned: but her moans grew
Fainter at morning tide:
Fainter and fainter still they came,
Till at the noon she died.

They flung her overboard—poor wretch!
She rested from her pain:
But when, oh when! O blessed God,
Shall I have rest again?

I saw the sea close over her:
Yet she was still in sight:
I see her twisting everywhere!
I see her day and night!

Go where I will, do what I can,
The wicked one I see:
O Christ, have mercy on my soul!
O God, deliver me!

To-morrow I set sail again,
Not to the Negro shore:
Wretch that I am, I will at least,
Commit that sin no more.

Oh give me comfort if you can—
Oh tell me where to fly,
And bid me hope, if there be hope
For one so lost as I.'

'Poor wretch!' the stranger he replied,
'Put thou thy trust in Heaven,
And call on him for whose dear sake
All sin shall be forgiven.

This night, at least, is thine: go thou
And seek the house of prayer:
There shalt thou hear the word of God
And he will help thee there.' SOUTHEY.

VANITY OF WORLDLY HAPPINESS.

How eager are our vain pursuits
Of pleasure and of worldly joys!
And yet how empty are the fruits—
How full of trouble, grief, and noise!
We to our ancestors new follies add,
Proving ourselves less happy and more mad.
What but a tempest is the world,
Whereon this bark of ours is tost?
Which by ambition wildly hurl'd,
Is split against a rock, and lost!
The safer vulgar this with wonder see,
And from our ruin learn humility. ROBERT VEEL.

MISCELLANY.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

[*Abstract, prepared for the Boston Recorder.*]

His Excellency, after expressing his sense of the honor conferred upon him, &c. adverts to certain subjects, which will give the present session of the Legislature peculiar interest; among which are the State valuation, the apportionment of Senators and Representatives to Congress, and the electoral law in relation to President and Vice President.

In regard to the reduction of the Representation, he thinks that no amendment should be adopted, with the hope of procuring a better by and bye; as the effect would be to hold out inducements to constant change. Should the proposed amendment be rejected he thinks that a less imperfect one would be substituted.

The attention of the Legislature is earnestly invited to the Report on Imprisonment for Debt, prepared by commissioners and laid before the Legislature last year.

The State Prison is in a highly satisfactory condition. The convicts have been reduced within the year from 290 to 256. Of 256 convicts, 156 were intemperate; of 290, 182 were Sabbath breakers; 82 had always been without regular employment from infancy; 61 could not write, nor many read; and 68 had been habitual *truants* in youth. The Directors express the opinion, "that crimes of an atrocious character are less frequent than was once the case; and that the majority of the Convicts appear to be inferior in intelligence and information to the average of any class of our Citizens." The balance of the annual account, which, for several of the preceding years, had been found to be large against the Institution, in the exhibit of this year, is diminished to the inconsiderable sum of $477 41.

Hospital for the Insane. The *exterior* structure of a spacious Edifice for the accommodation of a Superintendant and of one hundred and twenty Lunatics, has been completed, and the finishing of the *interior* is in such forwardness as will secure the preparation of the Building for occupation, in the course of the next summer. It is confidently believed, that the expense of erecting the Hospital, in the manner required by the Resolve, will not exceed the appropriation. The plan of the Commissioners, however, embraces a small additional range of strong Lodges, somewhat detached from the principal Building, for the restraint of those persons who may be, either so furiously mad, or so mischievously disposed, as to endanger their safe keeping, or to disturb the tranquility of the quiet and convalescent patient; and for this, as well as for enclosing the grounds, necessary furniture for the Building, and the support of the Establishment, provision remains to be made by the Government. It will also devolve upon the Legislature, at the present session, to authorize the removal of such subjects of relief, as are now confined in the Jails and Houses of Correction, in the different Counties, whenever the Hospital shall be prepared for their reception; and likewise to determine in what manner and on what terms, others of the same class of unhappy Beings, differently situated, may be admitted.

The interesting design of obtaining an accurate Map of the State from actual surveys and admeasurement upon Trigonometrical principles, is in a course of diligent prosecution.

Geological Survey. The necessary examinations of Country have been mostly made, and the *First Part* of an elaborate Scientific Report, comprising, 'The Economical Geology of the State, or an account of our Rocks, Soil and Minerals, that may be applied to useful purposes, and thus become sources of pecuniary profit,' accompanied with a Map, delineating by distinctive numbers and colorings, the various minerals and rock formations which prevail, has been transmitted. The plan of Professor Hitchcock proposes, that the Report should consist of *Four Parts*; the *second* part to exhibit the Topographical Geology, or an account of the most interesting features of our scenery—the *third* part the Scientific Geology, or an account of our Rocks in their relation to Science—and the *fourth* part to contain Catalogues of the native Mineralogical, Botanical, and Zoological Productions of the State. Arrangements have been made to procure the immediate publication of the *first* part of the Report with lithographic colored impressions of the Map, and the delivery of 600 Copies, for the use of the Government.

Eighteen hundred copies of a manual on Silk culture have been procured, and are ready for delivery to the several towns.

In regard to Bank Bills, the Governor says that the danger from counterfeiting is supposed to be much increased by the law enjoining the use of uniform plates.

The public lands are rapidly increasing in value; the timber is well protected. From Feb. to Dec. of last year, $35,499 60 worth were sold by the agent.

Earnest attention is called to the difficulties relating to the North Eastern boundary of the United States. The reference of the boundary question to the King of the Netherlands has been wholly ineffectual to its just decision. He has palpably departed from the plain terms of the submission, and substituted a proposition to a compromise of difficulties, for an award upon the matter directly in issue between the parties. As an arbiter, his office strictly was, *to apply a descriptive line of boundary to corresponding appearances on the face of nature.*—Rejecting these, he has attempted to establish a new course of division, denoted by monuments totally dissimilar, and through a tract of Country, distant and widely different. By no rule of Muncipal or International law can such a decision be made of binding obligation.—Confidently believing that the award, *as an adjudication*, is altogether void, I can see no constitutional power in the Nation to require an acquiescence in it, on the part of the States which would be prejudiced by its adoption. This must be left to their own violation.

Any further allowance of the Massachusetts Claim on the General Government, is suspended, in consequence of the former Secretary of War deciding that he was authorized to find an amount of debt, equal only to the appropriation. The matter is with the agent of the State, who will move some order in Congress for the complete satisfaction of the claim.

As to the Militia, the Governor thinks that, if Congress does not revise the law of enrollments, the States cannot be essentially relieved. He thinks, however, that Congress will now do something.

The disbursements of the State have, the past year, exceeded the receipts. The amount of the former is $381,000; of the latter $325,000; making a deficit of $54,000. Of the sum expended, over $100,000 have been appropriated to the pay of members of the General Court,—and $39,000 for balances of County Treasurers' accounts against the Commonwealth. These occasions of heavy drafts upon the Treasury must in future be sensibly diminished by the alteration of the Constitution which dispenses with a second session of the Legislature in the same year and by the operation of the Statute for enlarging the Criminal Jurisdiction of the court of Common Pleas, by which, if it is permitted to take effect, great expense for the support of Prisoners in the County Jails, previous to trial, will be prevented.

Economy is enjoined in all the expenditures of the government; though it is denied that those expenditures have been unnecessarily increased by appropriations, in Salaries, for the mere support of government. The expenditures themselves, have been authorized by laws passed by the Representatives of the people; and those, who raise the clamor of extravagance, raise it against the people. Besides, when these expenditures are examined, it will appear that they are mainly for the highest or most laudable objects.

The Message concludes with some comments on national politics—especially on the doctrine of nullification.

NOTES ON LIBERIA.

The following interesting sketches are from the Journal of Dr. Mechlin, relating to excursions made in the neighborhood the Colony. We copy them from the last number of the African Repository.

The morning after my arrival at Millsburg, I crossed the river to the mouth of a small creek which discharged itself into the St. Paul's, directly opposite, and ascended it about 200 yards. At this point a ledge of rocks rendered further progress by water impracticable; we accordingly landed, and followed the course of the stream for several miles. The country is the most beautiful that can be imagined; the banks are covered with trees of immense size, and their branches interwoven with vines and decorated with gaudy parasitic plants, formed a shade impervious to the rays of the sun, and imparted a coolness to the air which was truly delightful. The stream was irregular in its width, sometimes forcing its way through fissures in the rocks, and at others, spreading out and forming wide and deep pools; the water was deliciously cool, and so transparent that the bottom was distinctly visible at a considerable depth. Nothing could exceed the beauty and tranquility of the scene; it seemed as if the foot of man had never trodden these solitudes, so deep was the silence that prevailed; only at times interrupted by the murmuring sound of the water, the scream of the fish hawk, or the chattering of the monkeys pursuing their gambols over our heads. The numerous and recent tracks of hippopotami and wild cattle observed in our route, seemed to indicate this as one of their favorite haunts, rarely, if ever, disturbed by the presence of man. The face of the country is undulating; the soil deep and rich, and covered with heavy forests, more free from undergrowth than any I have seen in our vicinity.

After devoting the greater part of the day to exploring the country, and the examination of several spots likely to answer our purpose, we finally concluded that none was so well adapted to the erection of a mill, as the place where we were compelled to abandon our boat. The tide reaches this, and at high water, every facility is offered for floating off lumber. Excellent timber abounds some distance up the stream; and when the water is raised to a sufficient height by the construction of a dam, it can be readily transported to this spot.

A few days after the departure of the Java, finding myself comparatively at leisure, I determined to explore the north-eastern branch of the Mesurado, for the purpose of selecting a tract of land suitable for farms. We ascended the river about 15 miles, when finding the water too shoal to admit of further progress, we landed, and visited King Allen, a petty chief in our vicinity, and one of those who took an active part in the attack made on the Colony at its first settlement: his town is situated on the north-western side of the river, about three or four hundred yards from the bank, and consists of about ten or twelve thatched houses, containing about thirty inhabitants, chiefly women and children. He is wretchedly poor, as are all the kings in our neighborhood; their revenue having been nearly destroyed in consequence of the breaking up of the slave trade. After dining with his majesty, we descended the river to King Bob's town; where we found eight or ten of the neighboring kings assembled in council, or as they term it, holding "a grand palaver." The principal object of their meeting was to request us to take them under our protection, and establish a settlement in their neighborhood; and their motive for making this request was to secure themselves from King Boatswain, of whose power they have the greatest dread. They said they were well assured they would not be molested, if it was known we had received them as subjects of the Colony, as they had never known an instance where the colonists, or those protected by them, had been interfered with by any of Boatswain's war parties.—Another cause of their convening, was to make formal complaint that several natives from Bassa, at present residing in the Colony, and who are in a great measure civilized, had disclosed to their women the secret of the Grippau (or devil, as the natives translate it) employed by them to keep their females in proper subjection. This demon, or Grippau, is nothing more than the head man, or chief, of a secret association, termed Grippau. This head Grippau man, disguised so as to render his appearance as hideous as possible, issues at night from the grove set apart for the celebration of their mysterious rites, and entering the town with the most dreadful howlings, proceeds to inquire into the conduct of the females, and if any have given cause of dissatisfaction to their lords he punishes them according to the aggravation of the offence. The women are kept in profound ignorance of the real character of their tormentor, and really believe him to be a supernatural being or demon. The discovery of the secrets of this society is invariably punished with death, which is executed in so secret a manner, that the offender suddenly disappears, none but the initiated know how, and the others, so great is their dread of this institution, dare not inquire; but since several of the natives have been educated in the Colony, they have in a great measure, divested themselves of their superstitions, and do not hesitate to reveal the secret to the women who resort to the Cape; these, when convinced that the being whose power they so much dreaded, is nothing more than mortal, are no longer to be kept in the same slavish subjection, and a King, who has 15 or 20 wives, finds it a difficult matter to govern them. I refused to have any thing to say on the subject.

Having heard much of the beauty and fertility of the country bordering on the Junk River, I resolved to avail myself of the first opportunity to visit it, and ascertain the practicability of establishing a settlement. I left Monrovia on the morning of the 4th of March, in company with Mr. A. D. Williams, the Vice Agent, and Mr. E. Johnson. We ascended the right or eastern branch of the Mesurado.

March 15. We arrived at a small town inhabited by Queah people, who have, for their greater security, been induced to settle in our vicinity. The Junk river has its source not more than a quarter of a mile beyond this town, in an extensive morass, covered with heavy timber. Here we hired a large canoe to convey us to King George's town, distant about twelve or fifteen miles.

The Junk, where we embarked, was not more than three yards wide, and two feet deep; in some places it was much narrower, there being barely room enough for the canoe to pass, and so obstructed by fallen trees, that we had to lie down in order to avoid them. After proceeding in this manner for two or three miles, the stream gradually expanded, and at ten miles from its source, we found it nearly 150 yards wide, and deep enough to float a vessel of 100 tons. We reached King George's place late in the afternoon. The town is situated on the western bank of the river, and is composed of from thirty to forty houses, and contains about one hundred inhabitants. We were hospitably received by the old King, who had one of the largest houses prepared for our accommodation. This is the same King George who resided on the Cape at the first settlement of the Colony, and was one of our most active and determined enemies during the war with the natives; he is at present in reduced circumstances.

March 16th. As we descended the river, it gradually expanded, and at the distance of twenty-five miles from its source, we found it fully a mile wide; it is very winding in its course, in some places describing three-fourths of a circle, and others, the shores, swelling out on one side, and receding on the other, formed a series of graceful curves, which at every turn offered to our view a continued succession of objects, each presenting new beauties to admire.—We passed several villages, delightfully situated on the banks, and embosomed in groves of Plantain, Banana, and Palm-trees. The shores were covered with vegetation splendid beyond description. Trees of singular form and foliage, springing from a deep and rich soil, reared their heads to an amazing height; while their branches were covered with a beautiful drapery of vines, forming a dense shade, and hanging in many places in festoons, to the surface of the water. The fertility of the soil gave a depth and vividness to the green which was finely relieved by the varied hues of the flowers that decked the forest, and the surface of the stream, as smooth as a polished mirror, reflected with the utmost minuteness the variegated beauties of the vegetation that clothed its banks. As we approached a native village, groups of the inhabitants would assemble on the shore, inviting us by their gestures to land; occasionally, a light canoe might be seen shooting across the stream, while overhead, troops of monkeys pursued their gambols among the trees; in short, everything combined to give animation to a landscape the beauties of which description can never equal.

March 17th. In the morning we employed ourselves in taking a survey of the town, [King Tom's] which is the largest and best built I have seen in this country. The houses are placed without any attention to order or regularity, and are generally of a circular form, with high conical roofs thatched with leaves, and are very dry and comfortable; the eaves project a considerable distance beyond the walls, and form a shade in which the natives, during the heat of the day, recline on rude couches formed of banks of clay hardened in the sun, and covered with mats; the spaces in front of the houses are kept very clean, being regularly swept twice a day; and no offals or any kind of dirt is suffered to be deposited within the limits of the town; in fact no place presents an air of greater neatness than a well-ordered African village. This place contains about two hundred inhabitants; besides which, the King has several smaller villages, or half-towns, as they are called, each containing from fifty to one hundred people.

The Junk, as was before observed, takes its rise in a vast morass distant from the head waters of the Mesurado about five miles, and after running nearly fifty miles in a S. S. W. direction, discharges itself into the ocean about thirty-five miles to the leeward of Monrovia. In its course it receives several tributary streams from the E. S. E. the largest of which, joins it about a mile from the sea. The breadth of the principal stream varies from 400 yards, to a mile and a quarter, and the avarage depth is from two to four fathoms, and this continues pretty uniform for about thirty-five miles, but small boats and canoes can ascend to its source. The mouth of this river, like all others on this coast, is obstructed by shoals extending to a considerable distance from the shore, and will not admit the entrance of vessels drawing more than four or five feet water; which circumstance, joined to that of there being no harbor or secure anchorage for vessels, will ever prevent its rising into commercial importance.

The land on either side is sufficiently elevated to secure it from inundation; in some places it gradually rises from the water's edge to the height of 100 to 200 feet; the country a little further removed from the river is higher and more diversified with hill and dale, and covered with dense forests of valuable timber, much of which will answer for ship building. The soil is a deep, rich, vegetable mould, which, for fertility, equals, if it does not surpass any in our territory, and I am confident, many situations for agricultural settlements might be selected, preferable in point of local advantages to any on the St. Paul's. The communication with Monrovia can be kept up either by sea, by means of our small vessels, or by ascending to the head of the river and crossing the narrow strip of land that separates it from the Mesurado.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

GIRARD'S COLLEGE.

Two millions of dollars are to be spent in the erection and endowment of a college, to be built as soon as practicable, at Peel Hall, on the Ridge road.

The scholars are to be white male and orphans, between the ages of 6 and 10 at the time of their introduction; none to be admitted until the Guardians of the Poor, or other competent authority, shall have given power to the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, or others by them appointed, to enforce proper regulations.

Preference is given first, to orphans born in this city; second, to orphans born in this State; third, to those born in New York; and fourth, those born in New Orleans.

They are to be taught reading, writing, mathematics, &c. French and Spanish are prescribed; Greek and Latin not recommended, but not forbidden.—They are to remain until between fourteen and eighteen, and then to be bound out by the city corporation.

The Will says—"A competent number of instructors, assistants, and other necessary agents, shall be selected, and when needful their places for a time supplied: they shall receive adequate compensation for their services; but no person shall be employed who shall not be of tried skill in his or her proper department, of established moral character, *and in all cases persons shall be chosen on account of their merit, and not through favor or intrigue.*"

"In relation to the organization of the College and its appendages, I leave necessarily, many details to the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, and their successors; and I do so, with the more confidence, as from the nature of my bequests and the benefit to result from them, I trust that my fellow citizens of Philadelphia, *will observe and evince especial care and anxiety in selecting members for their City Council, and other agents.*"

"There are, however, some restrictions, which I consider it my duty to prescribe, and to be amongst other conditions on which my bequest for said college is made, and to be enjoyed, namely: first, I enjoin and require, that, if at the close of any year, the income of the fund devoted to the purposes of the said college shall be more than sufficient for the maintenance of the institution during that year, then the balance of the said income, after defraying such maintenance, shall be forthwith invested in good securities, thereafter to be and remain a part of the capital; but in no event, shall any part of the said capital be sold, disposed of, or pledged, to meet the current expenses of the said institution, to which I devote the interest, income, and dividends thereof, exclusively: Secondly, *I enjoin and require that no ecclesiastic, missionary, or minister of any sect whatsoever, shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatsoever, in the college; nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as a visitor, within the premises appropriated to the purposes of the said college.* In making this restriction, I do not mean to cast any reflection upon any sect or person whatever; but, as there is such a multitude of sects, and such a diversity of opinion amongst them, I desire to keep the tender minds of the orphans, who are to derive advantage from this bequest, free from the excitement which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce; my desire is, that all the instructors and teachers in the college shall take pains to instil into the minds of the scholars, *the purest principles of morality*, so that on their entrance into active life they may, *from inclination and habit*, evince *benevolence towards their fellow creatures*, and *a love of truth, sobriety and industry*, adopting at the same time such religious tenets as their *matured reason* may enable them to prefer.

Should the $2,000,000 be insufficient to provide for the number of orphans applying the testator's very large residuary estate is to be used, so far as may be necessary, to supply the deficiency.—*Philad. paper.*

MAGNETISM—CHINA.

M. de Humbolt communicated to the Academy of Sciences, Oct. 24, a letter addressed to M. Arago, by M. Kuppfer, an eminent physician of St. Petersburg, giving an account of some magnetic observations lately made at Pekin. The travels of M. de Humboldt in Siberia, have given an unusual impulse to the inquiries into the three manifestations of terrestrial magnetism;—its inclination, declination and intensity. Magnetic houses, provided with Gambey's compasses, are now established at Berlin, Freyburg, in a very deep mine, where the temperature is uniform; at Nicolaeff, in the Crimea; at Casan, Petersburg, Archangel and Irkutsk. The horary variations of the magnetism are there observed at the same hours, and with instruments which have been compared together. The Russian government has availed itself of its right to send missionaries to Pekin every ten years, in order to introduce a young physician M. Fusf, brother of the Secretary of the Academy of St. Petersburg. On his arrival at Pekin, he made an observatory in the garden of the Mission.

The declination of the magnetic needle there on the 10th January, 1831, was 1 deg. 42 min. In December the inclination was 54 degrees 51 min. It is thus inferior by 9 degrees to that of Europe under the same parallel. The latitude of Pekin, carefully ascertained, is 39 deg. 54 min. 9 1-2 sec. and differs no more than 5 degrees from the formerly supposed latitude of this city. This part of China is distinguished like the central portions of the great Continent, by burning summers and severe winters; while the coasts and islands, under the same parallel, enjoy a more uniform temperature.

M. de Humboldt communicated a Chinese Almanack for 1831, prepared by the astronomical board of Pekin.—Astrology occupies a great space in it. One learns by it at what day, at what hour, under what stars to build, pull down, eat dog's meat, and be married. [*Paris Paper.*

AUTOMARCHI ON CHOLERA.—In a few days (says a Paris paper) will be published a work of Dr. Automarchi on the Cholera. We all know his honorable devotion to the polish cause, and the services which he rendered as Inspector General of the hospitals in Poland. He has attended thousands of patients attacked by the cholera. His vast knowledge, and his recent experience in this disorder, are pledges that the work will be worthy of its author.

It is said that the preface to this work of Dr. Automarchi relates, with complete impartiality, the political events that occurred under his eyes at Warsaw.

Works preparing for Publication in Philadelphia. Two biographies of the late Stephen Girard.—Wood on Rail Roads, 8vo. with plates; Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine, 5 vols. 8vo.; Donnegan's Greek and English Lexicon, abridged for the use of schools, royal 18mo.; History of the progress of Ethical Philosophy, by Sir James Mackintosh, 8vo.; System of Physiology, by R. Dunglisson, 2 vols. 8vo.; Bourrienne's Memoirs of Napoleon, new ed. with great additions, complete in 1 vol. 8vo.; American Orthinology, by Charles Lucien Bonaparte, vol. 4; Works of Johanna Baillie, complete in 1 vol. 8vo.; Elements of Mechanics, by J. Renwick, Esq. Professor of Natural Philosophy in Columbia College, New York.

POETS.—Johnson has given biographical sketches of 52 of British poets, and informs us of the parentage of 34 of the number. Sons of Clergymen, 9; of Nobility, 8; of Mechanics, 6; of Lawyers, 5; of Farmers, 3; of Merchants, 3.

HABITS OF ORATORS.—Lord Brougham is said to acknowledge that his best speeches are the products of great labor, and that the peroration of his defence of the Queen was written 'some dozen times.' Canning was elaborate and minute in preparation, and Burke's best speeches were composed.

CARDS.

EBENEZER EVERETT would gratefully acknowledge through the medium of the Recorder, the kindness of the ladies of the Female Missionary Association of West Brookfield, in contributing Fifty Dollars, to constitute him a life member of the A. B. C. F. M.; and he would ardently desire that they may share richly of the blessings of that gospel which they are so generously endeavoring to impart to others. *Oakham, Jan. 2d, 1832.*

The subscriber, having received from Ladies in his Society Twenty Dollars, to constitute him a member for life of the American Tract Society, Boston, would express his gratitude to them for the token of their kind regard for himself, and attachment to the cause of the Redeemer. EDWIN JENNINGS.
Walpole, N. H. Jan. 6, 1832.

The subscriber acknowledges with much gratitude the receipt of the following sums during the year past, for the purpose of purchasing Bibles for distribution among the seamen in this port.
From the Female Juvenile Seamen's Friend Society, in the Fort Hill Sabbath School, by Miss Esther J. Coburn, Treas. $ 2 38
From the Male Juvenile Seamen's Friend Society in ditto, by Benj. V. Stevens, Treasurer, 12 44
From the Female Juvenile Seamen's Friend Society in the Essex street Sabbath School, by Miss Emeline Cushing, Treas. 4 44
From the Male Society in ditto, by Albert Day, Treasurer, 2 38
From the Female Juvenile Society in the Pine street Sabbath School, by Miss Margaret Mann, Treasurer, 1 44
From the Young Men's Marine Bible Society in the Mason street Sabbath School, by J. Warren Williams, Treasurer, 12 38
And from the Young Men's Marine Bible Society of Boston, by Samuel H. Turner, Treasurer, Fifty Bibles.
J. GREENLEAF, *Agent Boston Seamen's Friend Society.*
Boston, Jan. 5, 1832.

THIRD ARTICLE IN THE BILL OF RIGHTS.

A DISCUSSION relative to the third article in the declaration of Rights.

This Pamphlet urges twelve objections to the article, as it now stands in the Bill of Rights;—replies to all the arguments by which this article has usually been defended, and closes with considering the alterations in the constitution and laws on the subject of religion, which the public good is supposed to require. Just published and for sale by FEIRCE & PARKER, No. 9, Cornhill. *Jan. 11.*

NORTH AMERICAN ARITHMETIC. Part First. By Frederick Emerson, Principal of the Department of Writing and Arithmetic, Boylston School, Boston.

From the Columbian Centinel.

Mr. Emerson has happily succeeded in transferring the labor of the memory, to the understanding; and in giving a local habitation and a relative meaning to ideas hitherto but imperfectly conceived, and still more imperfectly applied by the young. . . . The North American Arithmetic is calculated to teach *ideas*, not words; to establish principles, and teach their application, not to burden the memory with unintelligible rules or imaginary combinations.

From the Boston Recorder.

This book is constructed on the plan of employing *illustration* in teaching the science of numbers, and not that of beating it into the heads of children by the the use of abstract *mallets*.

From the Ohio Monitor.

Every parent who wishes his child to learn Arithmetic young, and learn it easily, ought to furnish him with one of these books.

Published by LINCOLN & EDMANDS. *Jan. 11.*

HISTORY OF ANCIENT AND MODERN GREECE, for the use of Academies and Colleges, by John Frost, A. M. of Philadelphia.

From the Scholars' Gazette, Philadelphia.

The name of the author of this work is, alone, sufficient guaranty of the ability with which it is executed. Our schools are much in want of a book of this description, and Mr. Frost's will fill a vacancy that is of too long standing. Of the history of this interesting country, since it fell under the dominion of Turkey, but very little is known, even to persons who are the best informed on other subjects; but to youth in general it is absolutely a "fountain sealed." To be ignorant, in the absence of all remedy, cannot be considered a reproach; but those who continue in ignorance of this subject, after the successful and praiseworthy labors of Mr. Frost, are inexcusable without excuse.

From Badger's Weekly Messenger, New York. Nov. 30, 1831.

This valuable school book has just issued from the press of Lincoln & Edmands, Boston, and is to be sold by numerous publishers throughout the Union. It is a condensed history of Greece, with an analysis of discriminating questions placed at the bottom of every page. The engravings give a vivid and accurate view of the splendid phalanx of the Greeks, and of the methods of assaulting cities with the ancient machinery of war.

Published by LINCOLN & EDMANDS. *Jan. 11.*

THE SPIRIT OF THE PILGRIMS.

JANUARY, 1832. Vol. V. No. I.

CONTENTS.—*Communications.* What is Orthodoxy. Inquiry as to the meaning of Romans viii. 19—22.—*Reviews.* Memoirs of the Rev. John Townsend, Founder of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and of the Congregational School. First American Edition. The Christian Preacher's Commission: A Sermon delivered before the General Association of Connecticut, June 22, 1831. By Jeremiah Day, D. D. President of Yale College. The Divine Authority and Perpetual Obligation of the Lord's Day, asserted in seven Sermons. By Daniel Wilson, Author of Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity. First American Edition, with a Recommendatory Preface, by Rev. L. Woods, D. D.—*Miscellaneous.* Wardlaw on the Nature and Uses of Infant Baptism. Questions.—Price $5, 00 per year.

☞ Those that pay *in advance*, will receive them by mail free of postage. Published by PEIRCE & PARKER, 9 Cornhill. *Jan. 4.*

THE NEW DIVINITY TRIED.

BEING an Examination of a Sermon delivered by the Rev. M. Finney, on Making a New Heart. First published in "The Volunteer." By A. Rand.—The frequent demand for this article has been such, as to require its appearance in a separate pamphlet for wider circulation. Just published and for sale at the Bookstore of William Hyde, Perkins and Marvin, Lincoln and Edmands, Crocker & Brewster, and at the Counting-room of the Volunteer, No. 3, Cornhill. 5w* *Jan. 4.*

MASSACHUSETTS REGISTER FOR 1832,

TO contain complete Catalogues of the State Legislature of June, and of the new Legislature for 1832—Officers of the National and City Governments, Lists of Societies, Charitable, Literary and Religious—Physicians, Lawyers, Ministers—Officers of Massachusetts Militia. State Census of the present and preceding periods. Banks and Insurance Companies. Post Offices and Postmasters of the State, and a variety of other information of general interest.

The work will be published as soon as possible after the organization of the new State Legislature, probably about Jan. 15, and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington street.

As above—Deane's History of Scituate.

Just Published, The Beautiful Garden, or a Father's Instructions to his Children. By the author of Mother's Garland. *Jan. 4.*

POLYGLOTT BIBLES.

A FRESH SUPPLY of POLYGLOTT BIBLES—just received by RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK. Some in beautiful *Calf* binding.

ALSO,—The Amaranth, a Literary and Religious Offering, designed as a Christmas and New-Year's Present. Edited by J. H. Buckingham. *Jan. 4.*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having disposed of the entire stock in trade of the store which he recently fitted up in Court street, has resumed his station in the store of the Company, SAM'L. N. BREWER & BROTHERS, Nos. 90 and 92, Washington street, where he will be happy to wait upon his friends and patrons.

WILLIAM A. BREWER

TO FAMILIES. The Subscribers have made such arrangements in the retail department of their Store as shall always insure the attention of one of the firm to the dispensation of family medicines and the compounding of physicians' prescriptions. Their long experience in the business, together with *constant personal attention* to the command of an extensive and select stock, they trust will entitle them to an increase of that patronage, which has so long been bestowed on their establishment. Thankful for past favors, it will ever be their endeavor to merit the confidence of the public.

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N. B. Medicines may be obtained at any hour of night by ringing the "Night Bell." *Jan. 4.*

THE CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.

A FEW copies of all the volumes of this Miscellany which are republished in Boston, viz. Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 10 to 20 inclusive, are yet for sale by the subscriber;—and also by Wm. Hyde, No. 134 Washington-stre't, Boston.—As they were purchased at auction, they will be sold low—much below the cost of paper and printing. DAVID HALE, *No. 7 Carver street, Boston.* copew. *Jan. 4.*

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, Particular and *personal* attention given to Physicians' prescriptions. tf. *Jan. 4.*

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Dec. 21. epistf. HARVEY WILLSON.

PINCKNEY STREET TEMPERANCE STORE.

BENJAMIN BENNETT & CO., at the corner of Pinckney and Belknap streets, keep constantly on hand, a General assortment of GROCERIES, of the best quality, *with the exception of Ardent Spirits.* Goods sent to any part of the city free of expense, and the prices as low as at any store where Ardent Spirits continue to be sold. tf. *Dec. 14.*

TEMPERANCE STORE.

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Woburn, January 7, 1832. *Jan. 11.*

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JOSEPH WARD, *Secretary.* 25w. Sept. 7.